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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXV.

SEPTEMBER, 1849.

No. 9.

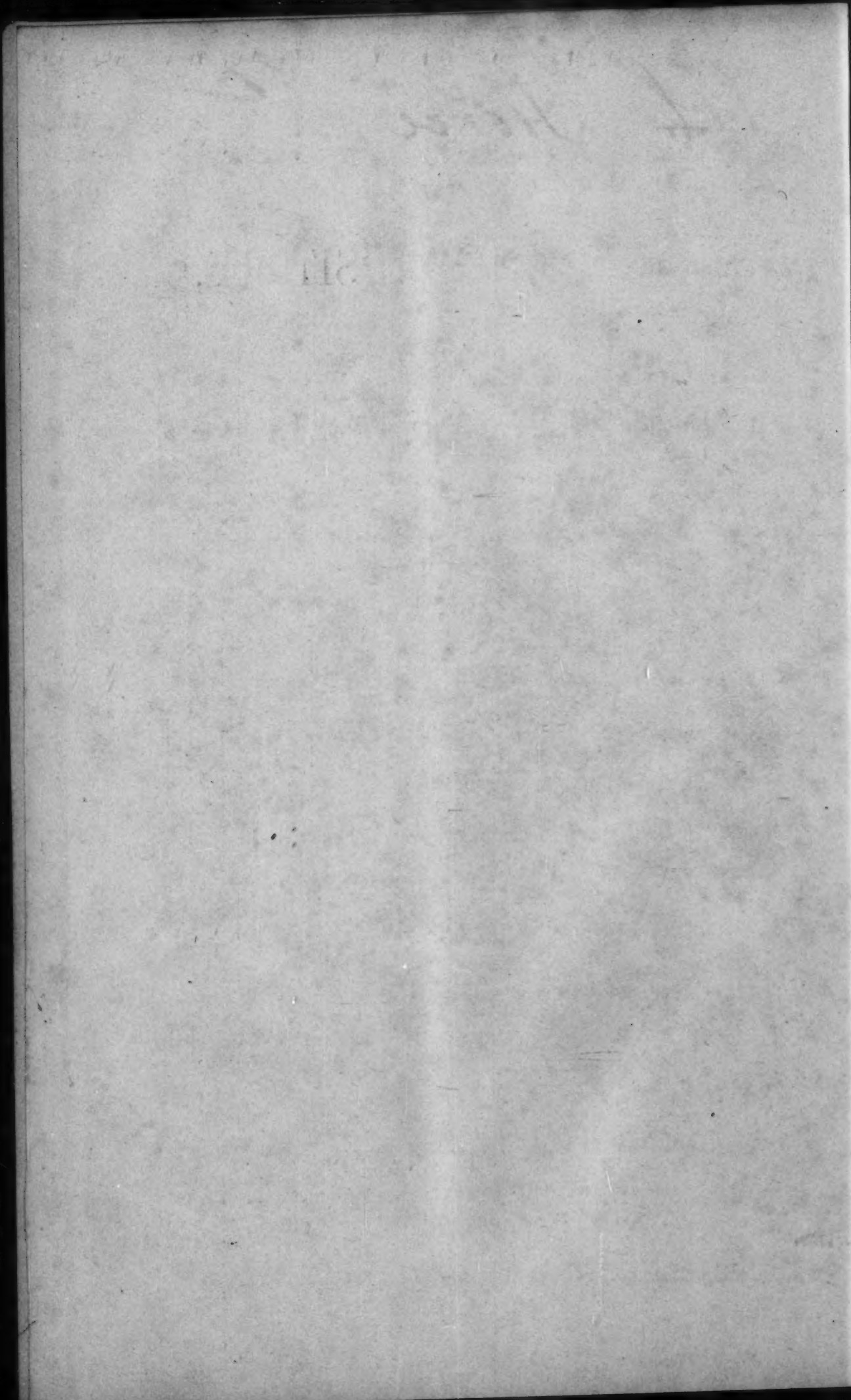
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Published Monthly by the American Colonization Society.

All letters relating to the business of the American Colonization Society, as well as the African Repository, and all applications for the passage of Emigrants to Liberia, should be directed to the Rev. W. McLain, Washington City.

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WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 1849.

[No. 9.]

Eighth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Eighth Annual Meeting at its office, in Boston, at 12 M., on Wednesday, May 30, 1849; the Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, President, in the chair.

The Treasurer's Report, with the Auditor's certificate, was presented and accepted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:—

PRESIDENT—Hon. Simon Greenleaf.

VICE PRESIDENTS—Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D., Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D., R. A. Chapman, Esq., Rev. William M. Rogers, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D., Rev. Charles Brooks, Rev. B. B. Edwards, D. D.

SECRETARY, GENERAL AGENT, AND TREASURER—Rev. Joseph Tracy.

AUDITOR—Eliphalet Kimball.

MANAGERS—Rev. G. W. Blagden, Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Albert Fearing, T. R. Marvin, James Hayward, Jas. C. Dunn, Hon. Abraham R. Thomson, Thomas Tarbell, Daniel Noyes.

The following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, viz:—

Whereas the Republic of Liberia ought to have within itself the means of educating citizens for all the duties of public and private life,—

among which means a College is indispensable;

And whereas the greater part of the funds for the support of such an Institution must be collected, and can be most advantageously invested, and managed, in the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That the Managers of this Society be requested, in correspondence with the Managers of the National and State Colonization Societies, to procure, as soon as may be, the organization of a Board of Trustees for that purpose; the said Board to frame its own constitution and by-laws, fill its own vacancies, appoint its own officers, and act in concert with the Government of Liberia, independent of those Societies.

Adjourned, to meet at 3 P. M., at the Tremont Temple, for public exercises.

AFTERNOON. The Society met according to adjournment. After the President had taken the chair, with some appropriate remarks, the Rev. Lyman Gilbert opened the meeting with prayer.

The Secretary read an abstract of the Annual Report; after which the Rev. William McLain, Secretary of the Parent Society, made a statement of some of the doings and wants of that Society.

Letters from the Hon. John Davis and Hon. Edward Everett were then read by the Secretary.

The Rev. John Todd, D. D., moved that the Report be accepted and referred to the Board of Managers for publication; which was voted.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Todd, Rev. J. B. Pinney, Rev. A. Bullard, D. D., and Rev. Mr. Sawtell; after which it was closed with the benediction, by the Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D.

ANNUAL REPORT.

DURING the year ending April 30, 1849, the Massachusetts Colonization Society has employed the following agencies, viz:

The Rev. M. G. WHEELER, who entered the field at the beginning of the year, has labored seven months and a half; the Rev. M. G. PRATT, who commenced in November, has labored four months and a quarter; and Capt. GEORGE BARKER labored about five weeks, closing with the year; amounting in all to thirteen months of continuous labor. Our agents have every where found a decided increase in the number of our friends, and in the strength of their friendship. The pecuniary pressure, which has been more severe and continuous in Massachusetts than in any other part of the country, has compelled many of our friends reluctantly to diminish their subscriptions, or to withhold them for the present. Yet our receipts have been \$4,801 59, which is an advance of more than \$2,000 upon those of the preceding year; the disbursements have been \$5,193 89; so that there is a balance of \$392 30 due to the Treasurer. This is the only debt due from the Society.

The existence of such an adverse balance at the end of the year is very undesirable, and has usually been avoided; but this year it was unavoidable. The call for funds to secure the freedom of those who

must emigrate during the year or revert into slavery for life, was such as could not be resisted. This call was especially urgent near the close of the year 1848. The remaining 141 of the "Ross slaves," who had been wrongfully deprived of their freedom for more than twelve years, were ready to go, and must go then, or be sold for life. There were nearly 200 others, mostly emancipated slaves, who were ready, and who could not be delayed without serious disadvantage. The Parent Society had already exhausted its funds in meeting similar claims, and was as deeply in debt as was deemed consistent with justice to its creditors. If this expensive expedition should be sent out on credit, the funds to pay the bills at maturity and meet the other liabilities of the Society, might come in, or they might not; and the Executive committee at Washington felt that, as honest men, they could not do it. And yet the expedition must go, or the Ross slaves must lose their freedom, and the story of the Society's inability to save them would exert a most disastrous influence on all its hopes of future usefulness. Such a proclamation of its weakness would seal the fate of thousands, to whom liberty was about to be offered.

To meet this crisis, the New York State Society pledged its future income to the amount of \$6,000, in instalments, the last of which is payable on the first of June. The Massachusetts Society, besides making the remittances and assuming the responsibilities which have caused this balance, made arrangements, based on ample security, by which another sum of \$6,000 might be placed at the disposal of the Parent Society, if it should prove to be indispensable. This arrangement was made possible by the kind assistance of a member of the Board of Mana-

gers. It is perfectly safe for all parties concerned, and can never embarrass the ordinary operations of the Society. As none of the money has yet been used, no part of it appears in the account for the year now ending.

The claim of the Society on the estate of Oliver Smith, for \$500 towards the purchase of territory, is yet unadjusted, as the settlement of the estate is not yet sufficiently advanced to admit of its adjustment. As the "Trustees of the Smith Charities" are now incorporated, the estate will probably be soon transferred to their hands, the executor released from his liabilities, and, as we hope, our claim will be allowed and paid.

Among our receipts for the past year, is a legacy of \$1,000 from the Hon. JOSEPH G. KENDALL, late of Worcester, a life member and a constant and liberal patron of our Society. The legacy was promptly paid by his brother and executor, Jonas H. Kendall, Esq. For more perfect legal security, this sum was bequeathed, in form, to the Parent Society, which is an incorporated institution.

AFFAIRS OF LIBERIA.—Soon after our last annual meeting, the President of Liberia arrived at Boston, accompanied by Commissioners authorized to arrange the future relations of the Republic to the Colonization Society, and by other distinguished citizens. After a full and minute examination of the subject, arrangements were made, mutually satisfactory. The Society agreed to cede all its lands to the Republic, reserving only such rights in them as are necessary for the performance of its duty to future emigrants, and an appropriation of ten per cent. on the proceeds of the sale of public lands, for all time to come, for purposes of education. While in this

country, the President was able to make some commercial arrangements, of great importance to the finances of the Republic.

While in Boston and New York, the President received very flattering attentions, both from the city governments, and from prominent citizens. Some of the gentlemen who came with him, traveled more extensively, and were every where well received. Several public meetings were held, at which much valuable and satisfactory information was communicated. Every where, an impression was made, highly honorable to themselves, and their country, and encouraging to the friends of the African race.

President Roberts next visited England, France and Belgium, where he was received with all the courtesy and respect due to his personal worth and official station. The governments of England and France formally acknowledged the Independence of Liberia, and pledged the co-operation of their forces on the coast with those of the Republic in suppressing the slave trade. The Prussian government, also, through its ambassador at London, promised a formal recognition, as soon as the necessary formalities could be executed. With the British government, an advantageous commercial treaty was negotiated. On his departure, a vessel of the Royal Navy was ordered to convey him to Liberia; and lately, that government has presented a revenue cutter of four guns to the Republic.

This acknowledgment of the Independence of Liberia carries with it the acknowledgment of the boundaries of the Republic, as previously defined by its legislature. Those boundaries include the whole territory which the Society, a few years since, undertook to purchase. That whole territory is therefore secured

to the Republic, against all European claimants. The whole has also been purchased of the natives, except a few small tracts, occupying perhaps twenty miles of coast; and these now belong to Liberia, just as lands west of the Mississippi, to which the Indian title has not yet been extinguished, belong to the United States.

The population of Liberia was estimated by President Roberts, in his inaugural address, January, 1848, at upwards of 80,000 souls. The increase by emigration and purchase must have raised it, by this time, to about 100,000, who have lived in peace and safety, for the past year, under the laws of the Republic. Less than thirty years ago, they were divided into numerous petty tribes, all engaged in the slave trade, and making continual war on each other for the purpose of catching slaves to sell; while the individuals of each tribe were at the mercy of the barbarous despot at its head. Now, they are all united under one Republic, with a constitution and laws like our own; and there has been no disturbance among them, except in a single instance, where one of the ex-kings undertook to punish, without due forms of law, an attempt to participate in the slave trade; and that disturbance existed in only a single neighborhood, and was quickly suppressed. In fact, the authority of the Republic seems to be firmly established at home. There is probably no government in Europe which has reason to rely so confidently on the continuance of domestic tranquillity. Perhaps it would not be too much to say, that there is no nation in Europe, where every individual has equal reason to calculate upon the uninterrupted enjoyment of all his just and legal rights.

The British government not only recognizes the claim of Liberia to all the territory within her bounda-

ries, but desires to see those boundaries extended on the north, so as to include those hitherto unmanageable slave marts at Gallinas and in its vicinity. There was reason to believe that the territory might be purchased of the natives for a moderate sum. When President Roberts left England, the question of furnishing the requisite funds was before the government, and apparently, about to be decided in the affirmative. It would doubtless be a good bargain on the part of England, as she has annually, for many years, spent a much larger sum in blockading that part of the coast, without being able to stop the slave trade there. If the government should finally decide against furnishing the funds, it was considered certain that they would be furnished by private munificence. One gentleman pledged himself for half the amount, and no difficulty was anticipated in procuring the remainder.

Such is the conclusion to which the British government has been brought, as to the influence of Liberia on the slave trade. And this conclusion was not founded on the representations of President Roberts alone. The question had been patiently investigated by officers of the British squadron stationed on that coast for the suppression of that detestable traffic. They had gathered up the various rumors which certain well-known slanderers had, for well-known purposes, been scattering abroad, injurious to the government of Liberia and some of its principal citizens. On careful inquiry, they had found those rumors utterly false, and had so reported them to their superiors at home. They had also reported their full conviction, founded on years of experience, that the planting of colonies like Liberia is the most effectual, and indeed the only absolutely effectual mode of suppressing the slave trade. With

this evidence before them, that government very naturally wished to negotiate with the Liberians, for the suppression of the slave trade in the region of Gallinas, where their efforts to suppress the traffic by blockade have always been baffled.

In view of all the circumstances, it appears evident that the recognition of Liberian Independence by the nations of Europe is something more than a mere permission to exist. The Republic is welcomed into the family of nations, as a power whose prosperous existence supplies a serious want. It is for the interest of Europe, that there should be a civilized and responsible government on the Western coast of Africa; a power by negotiating with which the interests of commerce and of international morality in that part of the world may be secured. Such a power, they evidently believe that Liberia is beginning to be; and for their own sakes, as well as for higher reasons, they must desire her permanence and prosperity. We may expect, then, that they will not only abstain from inflicting any injury on the new Republic, but will do whatever they can with propriety, to promote her welfare and insure her stability.

Brought into such relations to the civilized world, Liberia must go on and prosper, and be respectable and respected, even if all further aid from this country were withheld.

The most prominent and pressing want of the new Republic is, an increase of good citizens. Of her present population, more than ten to one are uncivilized heathen natives, who know just enough of civilization to understand that they shall be gainers by placing themselves under a civilized government. They are spread over the whole territory; and every where they need civilized men from America to settle among them, to be their instructors, both by

precept and example; to be local magistrates, so that the laws can every where be regularly administered; to introduce into every neighborhood, the arts, usages and decencies of civilization; and above all, to exhibit, before every eye, the light of a Christian life. But we need not enlarge on this point. Evidently, the first want of a state is men, who can and will perform the duties of citizens. While such men are so needed there, and are so crowding upon us with their applications for a passage, no funds which can be applied to this purpose, ought to be diverted to any other.

Another want, though not so immediately pressing, is equally imperative, and must soon be supplied. Liberia wants a University, of high order; one that shall be the best place in the world for the education of colored people. Liberia is probably as ripe for the commencement of such an institution, as New England was when Harvard College was founded. Her common schools are already respectable, both in number and quality. They need improvement; but it is not probable that they will ever be very much improved, except through the influence of a University, raising up a supply of better qualified teachers on the ground. High schools have been established, and have done much, and some of them are now doing much; but they all have been, and those that still survive will continue to be, embarrassed by causes which will continue to operate, till they are supplied with native teachers, educated at their own University. The standard of education needs to be raised in all the learned professions. A Republic ought to contain within itself, the means of acquiring a good education in law, medicine and theology.

Such an institution must of necessity be a work of time. It should begin on a small scale, but with large

plans. Two or three teachers are enough at first. The buildings should cost but a few thousand dollars. There should be a library, containing several copies of every work necessary as a text book in a college course, and a small, but well-selected assortment on general literature and science. And there should be provision for the entire support of a small number of students; for, though a few of the more wealthy citizens will gladly defray the expense of the education of their own sons, yet the Republic will need, and must have, educated men, much faster than such families can supply them; and it is very important that some youths from native families should be liberally educated without delay. A manual labor department may be added, if found desirable for purposes of discipline, or for education in the industrial art; but all experience forbids us to rely upon it as a means of support, either in whole or in part.

There are decisive indications of a readiness in this country to supply this want. It is known that several gentlemen in this State have long intended to make liberal donations for this object, when the proper time should come. A gentleman in one of the south-western States has placed at the disposal of the Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, President of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, three thousand dollars, as a permanent fund for education in Liberia. Another southern gentleman has given, through Elliot Cresson, Esq., Secretary of that Society, six hundred dollars "for the purchase of mathematical instruments for academical purposes in Liberia," and two hundred for other uses in promoting education. Two members of this Society have sent out to Liberia the necessary instruments for a series of meteorological observations.

Something ought to be done without delay, to give system and concentration to this spontaneous liberality; as otherwise it will expend itself in isolated efforts with very little beneficial effect. The proposed university must of course have its own board of trustees, incorporated by the Legislature of Liberia; but as any considerable amount of permanent funds can be more advantageously invested and held here than there, a Board is needed here, which may receive, invest and hold them, and pay over the annual or quarterly proceeds, together with such funds as are given for present use, to the proper recipients there. Such a Board, possessing public confidence, might, by attracting donations to itself, or by correspondence with other bodies having a similar object in view, secure unity and efficiency of action among the friends and patrons of liberal education in Liberia.

There is a third want, which should not be neglected. Liberia needs a National Library. This should contain such standard works as the members of the legislature, the judiciary and the principal executive officers of government need to consult for guidance in the performance of their respective duties. To these should be added, valuable works in any department of human knowledge, and especially such as are too costly for private libraries. Every State needs such a library at its seat of government, and none more than Liberia. If each of these United States would give its own statutes, the reports of its supreme court, and other published documents, they would make a good beginning for such a library; but it ought to contain works of other kinds, which can be seasonably furnished only by private munificence.

At first, either the University or the National Library ought to contain all the works which are indis-

pensable to a student in either of the learned professions. When, at some future time, professional schools are established, these works may, if it shall be thought advisable, be transferred to them. Probably, the University should be first established, and its library should be made the place of deposit for the others.

While we call attention to all these wants, in the confident hope that they will soon be supplied, we must not forget that our most appropriate work, as a society, is the supply of the first and most urgent of them, the want of citizens. And in this work there has been a gratifying increase.

The number of emigrants sent out in 1848, was 443; more, by 113, than had been sent out in the three previous years. The applications for passage before the Society at the beginning of that year were 310; and at its close, 657. Such is the rate at which the work increases on our hands.

Of those sent out in 1848, 324 were slaves, emancipated for the purpose of emigration, 117 were free, and 2 were recaptured Africans. Of the 657 applicants before us at the commencement of the present year, about the same proportion are slaves, and must continue to be slaves unless they emigrate.

The number who have already sailed since the commencement of the present year, 1849, is 408. Among them are the remaining 141, emancipated by the will of Captain Isaac Ross, of Mississippi, for whose freedom the Society has sustained a contest with the heirs of Captain Ross, ever since his death in January, 1836. During these thirteen years of litigation, his heir and executor has managed to expend an estate of more than \$100,000, left for the benefit of these slaves and for founding a college in Liberia. Of the others,

181 sailed from Savannah early in this month. Of these, 69 are members of churches, 5 are Baptist preachers, 103 can read, 30 can write, 24 had purchased their own freedom at a cost of \$15,750, and 47 were emancipated, most of them by living masters, that they might accompany their wives and children. One of them, a blacksmith, had paid \$2,500 for himself, and \$300 for his wife.

Of the applications for passage since the commencement of the year, when they were 657, we have received no full report. We know, however, that among them are 140 slaves on one estate in Georgia, who must go next February, or be slaves for life. The number of applicants, such as it will be impossible to refuse and hard to defer, will doubtless be raised to more than 1,000 before the end of the year, and will indispensably require the income of the Society to be more than doubled.

There has also been an increase of the receipts of the Society, but not in an equal proportion. The total for 1847 was \$32,104 11. For 1848, it was \$58,860 76; being an increase of \$26,756 65 over that of 1847. Of this sum, \$9,458 43 was received for the passages of emancipated slaves, from their masters or master's estates.

The number of free colored people who emigrated during the last year was greater than the whole number of emigrants for either of the two years next preceding. At least as many more have gone since the commencement of the present year. And it is well known that large numbers are intending soon to emigrate. Such is the effect of the declaration and acknowledgment of Liberian Independence on their minds. And as surely as a civilized and respected nation of their own race continues to exist on the Afri-

can coast, their desire to join themselves to it will continue to increase.

The number of emancipated emigrants will also continue to increase. There have always been masters whose principles and feelings prompted them to emancipate their slaves; and some of them have preferred to do it in connection with colonization. There is no reason to think that the number of such masters, or their strength of feeling or conviction, has at all diminished. For some years, the inability of the Society to aid them repressed their hopes and reduced them to inactivity. But our late success has revived their hopes, and they are coming forward in unexpected numbers.

Nor is this all. In most of the southern States, the burden of an excessive colored population is beginning to be felt, or anticipated. In some, even the natural increase is regarded as a surplus, which it is necessary to push off into other States; while those other States regard their own natural increase as quite enough, and are strongly disposed to resist the offered addition. Some part of this surplus must find an outlet in Liberia.

There is also in some of the southern States, especially in Kentucky, a strong desire, felt by large and increasing numbers, for the termination of slavery itself; and even if the friends of the present movement in Kentucky should fail of present success, they will continue to labor, and, it can scarce be doubted, will obtain the victory at no very distant day. But these men, almost universally, reject the idea of emancipation without colonization, believing that such a change would be injurious both to the colored race and the white. In this belief they may be wrong; but whether right or wrong, so they believe, and for

the present, they will act accordingly. In every work of such magnitude, the actors are gradually enlightened by experience, and plans are more or less modified during their execution. It will be so in the case under consideration. Let the work be once begun, and if there are essential errors in the original plan, they will be discovered and corrected as it proceeds. If emancipation on the soil is really the right way to terminate slavery in Kentucky, they will in time see it to be so, and adopt it. If, as they now believe, emancipation ought to be connected with removal from the State, experience will only confirm them in that belief, and teach them the best ways of executing it. However the work may be destined to end, it will begin, if it begins soon, in accordance with their present views; for those views are very confidently entertained—so confidently, that but for the hope of aid from colonization, few of them would consent even to take the subject into consideration.

Here is a great work marked out for us, more or less of which we shall doubtless be called upon to perform. If provision is to be made for the whole colored population, first of Kentucky, and then of other States, as one after another shall follow her example, it will have attained a magnitude, foreseen by some of the founders of the Society, requiring the action of mightier agencies than ours. And if we are only to do what must be done while the actors are finding by experience a better way, it is evident that the progress of the work will require us vastly to extend our operations. The state of mind which now exists there, cannot fail to furnish numerous emigrants. Even if the present movement ends in defeat, many who are zealous and will become more zealous in promoting it, will call on us for aid in relieving

themselves at least from the burden of slavery.

It is certain, then, that applications for aid will continue to pour in upon us, both from free people of color and from masters and their slaves. We have land enough for them all. Including the Maryland territory on the south, where our emigrants would be willingly received, and the proposed additions on the north, our territory in Africa is sufficient to receive and sustain the whole colored population of the United States;—and if it were not, more can be had at a very slight expense. The capacity of Liberia for receiving emigrants safely has been greatly increased. They may now go by thousands annually; and the more numerous they become, the greater numbers they may safely receive. In short, there is no prospect that our operations will be limited by any thing but the amount of our funds.

And we confidently hope that the necessary funds will not be withheld. The appeal to all the friends of Africa, and of the descendants of Africans, is such as cannot easily be resisted.

The great valley of the Mississippi, we have often been told, will in a few generations contain a hundred millions of inhabitants, and there is danger that they will be inadequately supplied with Christian institutions. This is a thought of tremendous power, and it has called forth fervent prayer and liberal efforts. In Africa are more than a hundred millions already, and they are as destitute of the gospel and as deeply sunk in sin and misery, as any part of the human race ever were, or are likely to be; and here is an open door, by which salvation may enter those hitherto inaccessible regions of darkness, wretchedness and crime. A population, equal to that of Papal Europe, plunged in more than papal

darkness, calls for gospel light, for civil and religious liberty; and here they are planted, and hence they may be diffused without obstruction. We are called upon to labor for the six hundred millions of the heathen world. In Africa is about one-fourth of all the heathenism on earth, and in its most malignant form; and no agency makes more rapid and effectual inroads upon its dark domain, than ours. In our own land are nearly three millions of slaves; and we may, with the hearty co-operation and thanks of their masters, at a slight expense, secure the emancipation of as many of them as we please. An appeal, sustained by such motives, to such a community as ours, cannot be in vain.

APPENDIX.

Letter from the Hon. John Davis to the Secretary of the Society.

Worcester, May 14, 1849.

SIR,—I have your note requesting me to address the Colonization Society at their anniversary meeting, and am obliged, for reasons which it is unnecessary to assign, to decline the honor.

I am not very familiar with the transactions of this Society, though I take it for granted that its chief object is to give strength and support to the little Republic of Liberia. I am rejoiced to see the great leading nations taking an interest in this little rising State which has carried with it into the desolate barbarous regions of Africa, civilization, Christianity, and public liberty. The number gathered under their banner is not large, but if the precepts of Christianity are in the heart—if the love of liberty has root in the soul—if the intellect is cherished and cultivated, it is impossible they should fail. Their example, their principles and their power must all be felt, and exercise an auspicious influence over the vices and inhumanity of the barbarous tribes which inhabit Central Africa. This little government needs only strength, which it will have at no remote day, to suppress the odious traffic in human beings, carried on upon the coast. Its influence and its principles cannot fail to advance the cause of humanity. I look upon its progress, for these reasons, with great interest, believing it will necessarily elevate and improve the condition of the

colored race. Hoping that the efforts of your Association may strengthen all its salutary influences, I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

J. DAVIS.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

Letter from the Hon. Edward Everett to the President of the Society.

Cambridge, 28 May, 1849.

DEAR SIR,—I much regret that the state of my health is such, as to prevent my complying with your wish that I should address the Massachusetts Colonization Society, at their anniversary meeting the present week.

I have for many years felt an interest in the subject of African Colonization. In the winter of 1831, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a resolution, requesting the Senators and Representatives of the Commonwealth in Congress, to lend their efforts in support of the American Colonization Society. I was led at that time to investigate the subject with some care, and I came to the conclusion that the work which the Society had undertaken was of the highest interest and importance; second to no one of the enterprises undertaken by the philanthropy of the age. The views entertained by me at that time, are set forth in a Speech before the Society, in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, made on the 16th of January, 1832.

These impressions were renewed and strengthened a few years since, when it became my duty, in another capacity, to maintain the rights and interests of the colony of Liberia, in my official correspondence with the British Government at London.

Since that time, the recognition of the political Independence of Liberia, by the leading European powers, is an event well calculated to lead thoughtful persons to contemplate, with new interest, what seems to me one of the most important occurrences of the age; the appearance of a new Republic on the shores of Africa, composed of citizens who by birth are (the greater part of them) our own countrymen; but who will carry to the home of their ancestors, means and facilities for promoting the civilization and Christianization of that continent, which Providence has confided to them and to them alone.

It is unfortunate for the cause of colonization, that it has been considered mainly in direct connection with the condition of the descendants of Africa in this country. I am aware that this was unavoidable under the circumstances of the case. The

hope of opening a way to the abolition of slavery, turned the minds of the benevolent to the subject of African colonization in the middle of the last century, but without any attempt, at that time, to carry it into effect. This was the motive, I presume, of most of those, who more than thirty years ago, co-operated in the formation of the American Colonization Society.

But great as this object is, it seems to me subordinate to a direct operation upon Africa itself; the regeneration of which I cannot but think is the path appointed by Providence, for the elevation of the descendants of Africa throughout the world. I am led to the opinion, from all the inquiry I have been able to make, that the difficulty of effecting the regeneration of Africa is exaggerated; that a large part of her population is susceptible of the highest forms of civilization; that the arts of life, as we understand them, already exist in many parts of the continent to a much greater extent than is commonly supposed; that the interior slave trade is the great obstacle which prevents its speedily taking a high place in the family of nations; and that nothing would so effectually remove this cause of demoralization and barbarity, as the introduction of Christianity, and with it the languages, improved arts, and commerce of Europe and America.

These effects have immediately begun to show themselves, wherever the African coast has been colonized from countries disposed in good faith to abolish the slave trade; and I confess I see no other mode for effecting the object.

With cordial wishes for the prosperity of the Society, I remain, dear Sir, your friend and servant,

EDWARD EVERETT.

HON. SIMON GREENLEAF.

TO AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS—The attention of gentlemen connected with Manufactures is requested to the following correspondence;—

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman extensively engaged in manufactures, to Capt. George Barker, Agent of the American Colonization Society.

Providence, April 7, 1849.

*** One of my objects in seeing you was, to inquire whether a considerable amount of funds might not be raised through our Manufactures, in aid of the already very important and rapidly increasing Colony of Liberia.

In Africa are now an immense multitude

of human beings, inhabiting, probably, the largest and most fertile valley in the world, destitute of clothing; and it seems not to have generally occurred to the benevolent individuals who are sending missionaries to that benighted country, that it is almost useless to preach the gospel to naked savages.

The laws of Moses, which preceded the Christian dispensation, inculcated cleanliness, economy and humanity, and have especial reference to attiring the body decently; forbidding, I think, the unnecessary exposure of the person.

It has often occurred to me, that the first thing to be done towards civilizing or Christianizing the Africans, or any other very rude and barbarous people, is to teach them to live comfortably; after which Christianity could easily be engrafted upon them. * *

The Africans are now idle, because they have few wants; and until they are clothed, and desire clothes and other comforts, you cannot get any regular work out of them, bind them by laws, or spread the gospel and arts of civilization among them to much good effect. * * *

I am very respectfully, yours truly,
J. P. HAZARD.

REPLY.

Colonization office, Boston, April 19, 1849.
J. P. HAZARD, Esq.

Sir,—As you suggest in your letter to Capt. Barker of the 7th instant, manufacturers may do much for Africa by donations of their goods. The experience of our most successful missions shows, not exactly that Christianity cannot precede civilization, but that it cannot advance, among a barbarous people, much faster than it carries civilization along with it; for the vices of barbarism cannot be eradicated, while its indecencies remain. It is of great importance, therefore, that the means of civilized decency be placed within the reach of barbarous tribes, in connection with efforts for their conversion.

This the American Colonization Society is doing, to a very great extent. It is our rule to furnish all emigrants for six months after their arrival. Economy requires that far the greater part of their food be purchased in Africa. The most important article is rice; and of this, the greater is purchased of the natives. We also pay the natives large amounts for other necessary articles, and for labor. As all trade with them is by barter, we are obliged to keep on hand, at the Colonial Store, a large assortment of such goods as they need to buy. For this purpose, we expend thousands of dollars annually in the purchase of bleached and unbleached cottons, cotton stripes,

checks and prints, of which the prevailing color is blue; hard-ware, cutlery, and other articles. A part is sold to the natives directly, and the remainder to the Liberians, who need the goods for their own use, or as a medium of barter with the natives.

The result is, that the habit of being decently clothed, and furnished with other comforts and means of civilized life, is rapidly spreading among the native tribes. And this not only diminishes some obstacles to the progress of Christianity among them, but creates in their minds a presumption in its favor, as coming through the same channel with their other improvements.

Our trade, however, is not wholly confined to the purchase of provisions. Our native customers have learned to want more goods than the provisions that we need can pay for; and for the excess, we receive ivory, dye-woods, palm oil, and other African products, which we are obliged to bring home for a market. The consequent increase of native industry, especially in the production of palm oil, is very manifest.

Besides the business transacted at the Colonial Store, a much larger amount is done by the Liberian merchants, who purchase goods in this country, or of vessels trading on the coast, or at the Colonial Store, with which they buy of the natives, whatever they can make useful to themselves or profitable in commerce.

It is not probable that this commerce can be pushed much in advance of its natural increase, growing out of the increasing extent of our operations. Ever since the discovery of Cape Mesurado by Pedro de Cintra in 1462, and according to some French writers, for more than a century longer, European goods have been constantly offered in that market, by shrewd and enterprising traders; but without producing any material change in the habits of the people. The mere presentation of goods and offer of trade, fails to accomplish the object, even if some are sold; for they are bought for such uses as barbarism can find for them. The fashion must be set by civilized and Christian neighbors, whose superiority is ever before the eyes of the natives, and whom it is an object of ambition to resemble. The increase of a civilizing commerce, therefore, will be in proportion to the growth and multiplication of our settlements. If the Society is enabled to send out the increasing multitudes that call for its aid, more rice must be bought for their subsistence, more cotton must be sold to pay for it, the trade must reach a greater extent of country, new plantations must be opened, more of the natives will have civilized neighbors, and in every way the civilizing indu-

ence will be strengthened and more widely diffused. It already extends beyond the line of the settlements, half way, we suppose, to the valley of the Niger; and the more the civilizing power is strengthened, the farther and faster will it spread.

I might here enlarge on the vast field which our operations will open for the sale of American manufactures; but, though that result is sure to come, its increase to such an extent as sensibly to effect the market at home is probably too remote to have much influence as a pecuniary inducement. Yet some who are now engaged in business may very probably live to profit by it.

In view of these facts, manufacturers may be sure that donations of goods suitable for the African market, will work a double benefit. They will, first, transform American slaves into African freemen; and then they will aid in transforming barbarous heathen Africans into civilized African Christians.

Very truly and respectfully yours,

JOSEPH TRACY.

LIBERIA AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

British official testimony.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Charles Hotham to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated "Penelope," at St. Helena, 7th April, 1847, received 26th May, 1847, and published in a Parliamentary Return entitled "Papers relative to the Suppression of the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa."

"Before I conclude my observations on the northern part of the coast, I wish to call their Lordships' attention to the Colony of Liberia. On perusing the correspondence of my predecessors, I found a great difference of opinion existing as to the views and objects of the settlers; some even accusing the Governor of lending himself to the slave trade. After discussing the whole subject with officers and others best qualified to judge on the matter, I not only satisfied my own mind that there is no reasonable cause for such a suspicion, but further, that this establishment merits all the support we can give it. Their views may or may not tend to the increase of territory; but so long as they observe their present system of government, both humanity and civilization are directly interested in their progress. It is only through their means that we can hope to improve the African race; for commerce, unaided, may sharpen the wits, but will not raise the Negro above his present standard. On the ability of Governor Roberts,

their Lordships will best form an opinion by a perusal of his despatch under date of the 10th December, 1846."

Resolutions adopted by the General Association of Massachusetts, June 23, 1847.

Whereas the American Colonization Society has established, on the western coast of Africa, the colony of Liberia, which, notwithstanding some errors of management and some unavoidable calamities, has been, on the whole, successful and useful, furnishing a satisfactory home to several thousands of free colored people and emancipated slaves, excluding slavery from the soil which it occupies, expelling the slave trade from several hundred miles of coast, preventing wars, and promoting the extension of civilization and Christianity among the natives:

And whereas, though the free people of color in the United States have an undoubted right to remain in this their native land, and to receive kind, courteous and Christian treatment, yet, as their actual condition is in many respects disadvantageous, and, notwithstanding all that they or we can do, is likely to remain so for an indefinite time to come, while such of them as are of suitable character may improve their condition and increase their usefulness by emigrating to the land of their fathers:—

Resolved, That such of them as desire to emigrate, ought to be encouraged, and if they need it, aided in their enterprise.

And whereas we are informed that several hundreds of slaves have the offer of freedom on condition of emigrating to Liberia, and that the said slaves are desirous to avail themselves of that offer:—

Resolved, That while we re-affirm all that we have said in former years, condemning the institution of slavery and deprecating its continuance; and while we do not admit that any condition ought to be annexed to the offer of freedom; yet, in the judgment of this Association, such slaves as have the said conditional offer and choose to accept it, ought to receive such assistance as they need for that purpose.

Resolved, That it be suggested, as heretofore, to pastors and churches friendly to this work, to aid it by taking up collections in behalf of the funds of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, on or near the anniversary of our National Independence, or in such other way, or at such other time, as each may find most convenient.

CONSTITUTION of the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 1. This Association shall be

called THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society;—and its sole object shall be, to colonize, on the coast of Africa, free people of color, with their own consent.

ART. II. All members of any County Colonization Societies in Massachusetts shall be members of this Society; and all persons who pay two dollars a year shall be members; and all who shall pay thirty dollars at one time, shall be Life Members of this Society.

ART. III. The officers of the Society shall be a President, three or more Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, Treasurer, Auditors, and a Board of Managers, which shall consist of nine persons, five of whom shall form a quorum. The Corresponding Secretary and General Agent shall act under the advice and direction of the Board of Managers. The Board of Managers shall have power

to fill any vacancies which may occur between the annual meetings, in the officers of the Society; and shall direct the Treasurer to pay over to the American Colonization Society, or other kindred institutions, such sums as may be in the Treasury from time to time, and for such specific objects as they may deem most worthy of support; and to pursue any other measures which the interests of the Society may require.

ART. IV. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society in Boston, on Wednesday of the week of the religious anniversaries, at 3 o'clock, P. M., or at such other time as the Board of Managers may appoint; when the officers shall be chosen, the Treasurer shall render an account of his receipts and disbursements, and the Board of Managers shall make a Report of their doings.

ART. V. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, on recommendation of the Board of Managers.

African Colonization.

WE insert below an address, to which we invite the special attention of our readers, especially of those in Tennessee, for whose benefit it was more particularly prepared. It has been already extensively published in the papers in that State.

AN ADDRESS BY REV. T. W. HUMES.

Delivered on the 4th June, in the 2d Presbyterian Church, Knoxville, at the first annual meeting of the Knox County Colonization Society.

In compliance with the request of several of the friends of colonization, I have consented to say a few words this evening in behalf of the cause with reference to which this meeting has been called.

With the single and simple object which this Society, as an auxiliary of the American Colonization Society, has in view, there is probably no one of the audience unacquainted. In few words, it is to colonize in Liberia, upon the western coast of Africa, such of the colored people of this State as are now free or may hereafter be emancipated and will consent to emigrate. The friends

of the Society believe, that in their approval and support of this work they consult the interests of both the white and black races in the United States; and they rest its claims to the patronage of all philanthropic men upon the benevolent character to which it is entitled from this twofold influence for good.

It is uttering no novelty to say, that the white and the black races cannot be locally intermingled in a state of freedom common alike to both, upon terms of social and political equality. Experience has shown that the free negro in the midst of white men will be still virtually a slave. He cannot cast from him the reproach which clings to his color, nor escape from the inferiority which attaches to him in the presence of his paler brethren.—Emancipated, he is yet a bondsman. He can aspire to no duties as a citizen, except those of a menial, or at least of the humblest description. He may be a hewer of wood or a drawer of water, as he was whilst yet a slave; but scarcely any thing more or higher. The avenues to fortune and honor and fame are all

foreclosed to him. With the name of a freeman, he has scarcely any of his rights, except to change at pleasure his residence. Disfranchised, he has no voice in the election of others to create or amend the laws under which he lives, much less has he the privilege of serving the people in the capacity of a legislator. If he were fitted for it by nature and education, he is yet effectually shut out from the practice of either of the learned professions. The courts of law would not admit him to their bars as an attorney or counsellor. As a physician he would be rejected from all families except those of his own color. As a minister of the Gospel he would not be permitted the charge of any other than a congregation of blacks. The mercantile and manufacturing interests are in the hands of the white man, and the free negro may in vain hope to find such employment in either line as will lead on to wealth and preferment. He belongs to an *outcast and despised race*, and if he expects to enjoy the social and political privileges of a freeman, he must go elsewhere; he must dwell in a community of his own color. That community he will find in Liberia. Does he desire terms of equality with every citizen? There he may have them. Is he gifted with extraordinary powers of mind and an unusual degree of intelligence? There he will have room for their healthy exercise, and may rise to posts of judicial and legislative distinction, from which in other lands he is so entirely excluded, that he is never tempted to dream of looking towards them. Does he seek wealth? There he may become a merchant or a manufacturer of large capital and abundant employment. Is it his higher ambition to live especially to God, to exert around him an extensive and unrestricted influence in

behalf of morals and religion, and to employ the talent given him of God in the ministry of Christ, without an incessant and harassing struggle of feeling with the ancestral curse entailed upon him? There he may exercise his liberty in Christ in the service of the Gospel, in the fullness of that liberty's allotted measure. In one word, there he may be a man—a *freeman, a Christian freeman!*—His emancipation from slavery to the name and rights of freedom in America, he counts as a subject of rejoicing. He considers himself to have made a happy exchange. But the question whether he has or not, if he remain in this country, depends for its answer very much upon circumstances. It may be for the better—it may be for the worse. But there can be no difficulty in solving it in the affirmative, if the condition attached to it of his continuance in this country be taken away, and that of his removal to Liberia be substituted. He is then unquestionably a freeman. The instant he becomes a citizen of that infant republic, his title to freedom is perfected. Up to that point it is like a note of hand without the name and seal of the drawer. Here it wants validity. It may be generally but is not fully recognized. It does not even pass universally current. It is so far questioned, that at every step of his wanderings from home he must show the papers which prove it to be legally his. They are his inseparable companion upon every journey, however brief, beyond the little sphere of acquaintances in which he habitually moves. He cannot dispense with them with safety. In their absence the rudest and humblest white man that meets him on the highway may seize him as a fugitive and thrust him into prison. If he assert his claim by purchase or gift to the discretionary power of an American

citizen over his own person and movements, and endorse not his declaration by the certificate of the law, or corroborate it by the testimony of credible white witnesses, he may be incarcerated and sold. The stranger will hold the evidence of his color against the fact of his freedom, superior to the assertion of his own lips in its favor, and the law will uphold and confirm the conclusion. From all the absolute perils to the liberty of his person, or at least to its security from rude approach and violent obtrusion, to which the free negro is necessitated in this country, he may easily escape by emigration to Africa; and if he had no other inducement to removal this should be considered sufficient. To rid himself of the solicitude which the doubtfulness of his political position (a sort of mid-way state between freedom and slavery) must unavoidably create and maintain in his own heart, would be worth a removal to Liberia; but when the benefit which would, by the change, accrue to him in every point of view that can affect him as a citizen, are taken into consideration, there is little room left for hesitation on his part or dispute upon that of others.

I said just now that the friends of the colonization cause esteemed themselves to be consulting the interests of both the white and the black races, in advancing the removal of free negroes from the United States to Africa; and I have dwelt for a few minutes upon the superior condition of the free negro in Liberia to his condition in this country, as partly illustrating this fact, so far as the black race are concerned. If the free negro is benefitted by his emigration to Africa, so too, but in a less degree, are the white population he leaves. They are rid of one of a class, whom they cannot and do not regard otherwise

than with distrust and a certain measure of contempt; and over whom they have not the rightful control of masters, and yet feel themselves compelled to exert a painful watchfulness and a rigid authority, as over a class prone to licentiousness and insubordination. Many of this class are certainly respectable and inoffensive and useful citizens; but too large a portion of them are proverbially idle and worthless or vicious; and as a general rule to which these are exceptions, they are looked upon by the whites as a sore upon the social body, which it would be a matter of congratulation to see removed.

It is a somewhat curious fact that the earliest steps taken towards the colonization of the free colored race, were prompted in one quarter by motives having superior reference to the benefit which it would confer upon that race, and in another quarter by motives looking rather to the relief which it would confer upon the whites from a most obnoxious class of citizens. The unsuccessful efforts made by the Rev. Dr. Hopkins, of Rhode Island, to send negro missionaries to Africa, about the time of the commencement of the revolutionary war, and the successful plan of Granville Sharp and other English philanthropists, for a colony of free negroes at Sierra Leone, had regard, we may suppose, specially to the amelioration of the condition of the blacks. On the other hand the secret measures taken by the Virginia legislature, in the year 1800, to colonize the free negroes of that State, were prompted rather by a desire to rid the State of a population which they regarded with repugnance and distrust. In December of that year a resolution was adopted by the house of delegates, requesting the Governor "to correspond with the President of the Uni-

ted States on the subject of purchasing lands without the limits of the State," whither the free colored race might be removed. James Monroe, the then Governor of Virginia, accordingly wrote to Mr. Jefferson, at that time President, a letter communicating the action of the legislature, in which he asked whether "a tract of land in the western territory of the United States could be procured for colonizing the persons alluded to—in what quarter and on what terms? And also, whether a friendly power would permit them to remove such persons within its limits, with like precision as to the place and conditions?" Mr. Jefferson, in his reply, entered into a lengthy discussion of the subject, and gave the preference for the purpose required to the island of St. Domingo over any foreign land or any territory within the limits of the United States. One sentence in his letter is worth noticing. It is this—"Africa would offer a last and undoubted resort, if all others more desirable should fail us." That was in 1801, more than fifteen years before the organization of the American Colonization Society. Gov. Monroe communicated Mr. Jefferson's letter to the Virginia house, accompanied by a message from himself. The class of persons proposed to be colonized, had been very darkly indicated in the resolution previously adopted by the legislature. This, as well as the secrecy enjoined upon the whole proceedings, was deemed politic. Gov. Monroe in his message invited the General Assembly to explain more fully the description of persons who were to be transported, and also to state the place to which it was disposed to give the preference. In January, 1802, both houses of the legislature passed a preamble and resolution, explaining whom they meant to colonize, and giving the

preference to "the continent of Africa or any of the Spanish or Portuguese settlements in South Africa." The resolution was as follows:

"*Resolved*, also, that the Governor be requested to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a place without the limits of the same to which free negroes or mulattoes, and such negroes or mulattoes as may be emancipated, may be sent or choose to remove, as a place of asylum: and that it is not the wish of the legislature to obtain, on behalf of those who may remove or be sent thither, the sovereignty of such a place."

In December, 1804, nothing having been said or done officially, in the meantime, upon the subject by the parties concerned, Mr. Jefferson renewed the correspondence by a letter to Gov. Page, of Virginia, in which, after speaking discouragingly of colonizing the free blacks in any of the West India Islands, he remarked: "Whether the inhabitants of our late acquisition beyond the Mississippi, or the national legislature, would consent that a portion of that country should be set apart for the persons contemplated, is not within my competence to say." Upon this suggestion, the legislature passed a resolution instructing their senators and requesting their representatives in Congress, to "exert their best efforts for the purpose of obtaining from the General Government a competent portion of territory in the country of Louisiana," (which had then been recently purchased,) "to be appropriated to the residence of such people of color as had been or should be emancipated in Virginia, or might thereafter become dangerous to the public safety." This resolution was communicated to the Virginia members of Congress by Gov. Page, and they were request-

ed by him to consider the matter, as indeed all the proceedings in the case from the beginning were held, strictly confidential.

I have introduced this historical reference in order to show that as early as the beginning of the century, a feeling of great solicitude was entertained by the people of Virginia and their representatives, with reference to the free colored part of their population; and measures for their removal were earnestly projected, which had their origin in the conviction that the colonization of the free blacks was essential to the peace and good order of society. That persuasion still exists to a large extent in the public mind of the south. The laws passed a few years since in our own State, tending greatly to embarrass the emancipation of slaves by their masters, by providing that all emancipated slaves shall immediately remove beyond the limits of the State, unless they are natives of the State, or were in the State at the passage of the act in the year 1837, go to show, that whilst our legislators have not been disposed to prevent the voluntary emancipation of slaves by their masters, they have yet been so convinced of suffering the class of free negroes to largely increase in the State, that they have been forced, in order to prevent that increase, to pass laws going to embarrass the work of voluntary emancipation. I have not the time nor the disposition to here adduce further argument than is to be found in the facts just cited, in proof of the position that the interests of the white race are best consulted by the colonization in Liberia of the free blacks in the United States. If colonized at all, safely and happily, it must be in Liberia; and humanity requires that they should not be colonized otherwise than under circumstances which will conduce to

their growth and prosperity as a people, and in a locality where they may be free from all apprehension of permanent intrusion from the white race, and of violent ejection from their possessions. This freedom they would not enjoy upon this continent. In Africa they may—for the white man cannot live in its climate, and must surrender the soil to the undisputed dominion of the negro.

Advantageous as it evidently is to the free black to emigrate to Liberia, and convinced as the public mind plainly is, that his emigration would be beneficial to the community he leaves, it may be thought somewhat singular that the American Colonization Society has not been more largely and extensively patronised than it has; that a greater willingness has not been manifested by the free colored race to be colonized, and a greater promptness and zeal shown by the whites in furnishing the means to carry forward the work of colonization. This is to be attributed to several causes. On the one hand, the abolitionist has been eager and ceaseless in his opposition to the colonization cause, believing as he does, that it is a mere engine in the hands of the slaveholder to advance his peculiar interest and perpetuate his peculiar institution. The Society has of consequence been not only vigorously assailed, but the colony and the inducements it offers to the free black for emigration have been greatly depreciated. The effect of the efforts made from the quarter just mentioned, to retard and defeat the work of colonization,—proceeding, as they have done, from those who set themselves forward as the chief and especial friends of the negro—has been to dissuade the free blacks from accepting the liberal offers made them by the Society, and from uniting their fortunes with those of the young but flourish-

ing colony of their brethren. Not that dissuasion to this end has been largely and immediately addressed to the free black, but moral causes, whether their tendencies be good or evil, are often very subtle in their operation; and the effect produced upon the minds of those intended to become colonists, by a bare knowledge of the fact of the hostile course of the abolitionists towards the Society, could not be otherwise than disastrous. On the other hand, the clamor and warfare maintained in one section of the Union by a few intemperate enthusiasts against the institution of involuntary servitude existing in another section, has created a morbid sensitiveness in the south, which extends itself to all and every subject even remotely effecting the question of slavery. For this reason, however unjustly, the colonization society has suffered disparagement and neglect. Offering, as it does, to remove from their midst an admitted, and as some consider it, a serious evil, southern men, ignorant of the true object of the association, and too sensitive to bear enlightenment—or else advised of the object but not sufficiently impressed with the greatness of the beneficent results which it promises, have permitted it for more than thirty years to struggle on through difficulties and embarrassments which have often threatened to irreparably crush it, and from which it might have been delivered in advance by their hearty and active co-operation with its friends. Assailed as the Society has been, so unremittingly and hotly, in both front and rear, there is abundant occasion for wonder, not only that it has accomplished the great results it has, but that it has even preserved its vitality. That it should have lived under the adverse circumstances which have surrounded it, indicates a vigor of constitution that

may well encourage its friends to perseverance.

I feel persuaded that a time has now arrived in its history, when it must rapidly win the approval and support of wise and good men in both the northern and southern portions of the Union, and triumphantly advance to the culminating point of its prosperity. The Republic of Liberia is now firmly established, and has been generously recognized by at least two of the greater powers of the earth, as a free and independent nation. It has its written constitution and laws—an organized government, with a President at its head chosen from and by the people—a growing and lucrative commerce—a community, industrious and happy, at peace with itself and with all the world. It has the friendship and respect of surrounding native tribes, and bearing in its right hand the gospel of mercy and peace and righteousness, and in its left the blessings of civilization, is pressing forward as it were into the very heart of the sterile and accursed continent upon whose coast it has been planted. There is a great and glorious work before Liberia. It is to secure the degraded children of Africa from the bondage of superstition, to cleanse them from the moral pollution with which they are defiled, to give them the ennobling worship of the one living and true God who is a Spirit, for the cruel and bloody service of Satan—whom, shocking as it may seem, they in some instances wittingly adore: to give them the refined habits and elevating pursuits of civilization, for the rude and filthy usages and the primitive idleness of their barbaric life. In one word, it is figuratively, not literally, to “change the skin of the Ethiopian,” and inwardly fill with spiritual light the race whom God, as a perpetual witness of his hatred of iniquity, has

outwardly clothed with darkness. Liberia has indeed a great and glorious work before her. Her attitude, her duty, is that of a missionary nation. And it is in this point of view that she especially deserves our sympathies and our offerings. It may be, why should we doubt, that it is intended of God that through her shall Africa be regenerated. It may be that the prophecy of the Psalmist is near its fulfilment, and that "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God;" that the time is at hand when a "present shall be brought unto the Lord of Hosts of a people scattered and peeled," of "a nation meted out and trodden under foot, to the place of the name of the Lord of Hosts, the Mount Zion," and that the colony to which this Society has given birth, and which it has carefully protected and nourished until it has now arrived to a mature development, shall be the chosen instrument of reclaiming to God a lost continent, and of diffusing throughout all its borders the light and life of the kingdom of Heaven.

In conclusion, I would congratulate the friends of the cause of colonization who are present, upon their organization into a society in its behalf; and would persuade them not to be discouraged from the faithful prosecution of the work they have in hand, by the fewness of their numbers, the scantiness of their means and the comparative apathy upon the subject, of those around them. We may not, in our limited sphere, be able to accomplish much, but whatever it is it will contribute towards the general result of the efforts of the Society: and from this central point of a large and interesting section of country, we may give an important impulse to the cause, by the influence of our example upon the citizens of adjacent counties, encouraging those whose feelings and

labors are already enlisted in it, and inducing others to an intelligent and active co-operation.

NOTE.—I have been requested to add a word with reference to the health of Liberia. The acclimating fever, through which the emigrants from the United States pass on their arrival in Africa, was in the early history of the colony attended with a painful fatality. It is no longer so. The last annual report of the Society states, that from January to May, of 1848, 412 emigrants were landed from this country in Liberia, and of this number only 4 adults and 8 children died of fever. The deaths in the colony in the year 1842, are officially stated to have not been as many in proportion to the inhabitants as were the deaths among the same population in this country, during that time.

Upon the preceding address the Editor of the Methodist Episcopalian makes the following appropriate remarks:

We publish this week, by special request, the address of Rev. T. W. HUMES on the subject of colonization. With the facts and leading arguments, we suppose many of the readers of this paper to be already acquainted, though no objections can be made to seeing them again. The colonization of free colored people on the western coast of Africa has hitherto been a slow though a successful enterprise. The question of domestic slavery in these United States is one, as all know, that has caused no little strife and contention; and all will admit the great probability of its yet causing much more. The abolitionist objects, because, as he says, it tends to rid the country of its surplus of free colored people, and by keeping the number of slaves within such limits

as will make their labor profitable, fastens the bonds of slavery the more securely. And, in some instances, the colonization system has been advocated at the south on these grounds. At the north, the question is usually made to rest on other basis. There, it is often urged as the means of liberating men from the bonds of slavery. Generally, however, the question is, as we think, urged as a means of improving the condition of the colored people who are already, or may become free, and urged upon this ground irrespective

of the abstract question of slavery. In this light we think it should be viewed, and on this ground should be recommended.

It has been proposed that Congress should appropriate for the purpose of colonizing the free colored people of this country, a portion of the vast territory lately acquired from Mexico, and urged that the climate and general features of that country are favorable to such a measure. But which or what is the best course, is a question that has long puzzled wiser heads than ours.

College in Liberia.

By reference to page 257, it will be seen that at the annual meeting of the *Massachusetts Colonization Society*, May 30, a preamble and resolution were adopted with respect to the establishment of a College in Liberia.

The views of the Society, and the friends of the cause, are more fully expressed in their annual report on page 258.

We learn that the Board of Managers of that Society, have accordingly had the subject under consideration, and will endeavor to execute the wishes of the Society, without unnecessary delay. It is obvious however that some time must necessarily be consumed in the proposed correspondence, and in selecting men able and willing to act as trustees, especially if it should be determined that several societies are to concur in the election.

Meanwhile, the friends of liberal

education in Liberia, may be assured that the subject is not forgotten; and any who are disposed to contribute funds for this purpose, may do so at once, and may rest assured that by sending them to the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, or any of the Auxiliary Societies, they will be faithfully employed as the donors may direct.

We call attention to the following circular of Rev. Joseph Tracy, Secretary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, opening a correspondence with the various Auxiliary Colonization Societies on the subject.

Circular.

COLONIZATION OFFICE,

Boston, August 13, 1849.

To the Executive Committees, and other officers of the American and State Colonization Societies.

GENTLEMEN:—You have already been informed, through the African

Repository, of the proceedings of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, in respect to a College in Liberia. The Managers of that Society, having had the subject before them, have directed me to request your advice and co-operation, in maturing and executing a plan for the accomplishment of this important object. If left to proceed alone, we can only appoint a local Board, which may fail to unite the friends of the enterprise in all parts of the

country. How this result shall be avoided, is one of the questions on which we most need your assistance. But the whole subject is before you, and we await your suggestions.

In behalf of the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

JOSEPH TRACY,
Secretary.

N. B.—The proceedings of the Massachusetts Society, here referred to, may be found on page 257, of this number of the Repository.

Address to the Clergy and Heads of Churches in Pennsylvania.

WE make, once more, our annual appeal to your christian charity and patriotism, on behalf of our brethren of the African race. These people in the United States, are either enslaved, or subjected to political and social disqualifications. In every point of view, they are entitled to our sympathies, and to systematic efforts, under religious and legal guidance, for their relief and elevation. Good men in the different sections of our country, differ both as to the means by which these results are to be obtained, and as to the time at which they are obtainable. In controversy on these points, we are not called on to engage. Of the necessity of amelioration, and of our duty to aid in it, there can be, however, but one opinion. That religious instruction should be the beginning of all attempts of this nature, is also undoubted. Happily, just now, in all parts of the Union, the people of the African race, whether actually bondsmen, in what are called the slave states, or nominally free, in what are termed the free states, are the objects of systematic attention in this particular. The next steps are their liberation

from slavery and their political and social regeneration.

In Pennsylvania, an example, it might be supposed, would by this time have been set in favour of the last step. But alas, we need not say how slow has hitherto been the progress of regeneration—how little has been the consistency between the practice and the professions of the governing or white race. Worse still! We see but a faint prospect of any very material improvement, so far as regards placing the colored race on a footing of real equality with the white race.

But, if the entire problem be difficult of solution here at home, it is not so every where else. As Pennsylvanians we cannot directly enforce, nor, beyond suitably mild exhortation, urge emancipation within the borders of the slave states. If, however, concessions be made in these states in favour of ultimate liberation of their slaves, if they admit, even in a qualified sense, the rights of the black man, and still more, if they agree to allow him a field for the untrammelled exercise of his faculties, surely we, in the North, ought not to hold back either

the language of encouragement, or the pecuniary aid to give greater effect to these views of our southern fellow citizens.

All these promised benefits are procurable, they have been already to a certain extent, procured by the instrumentality of African Colonization. Already by this means, have colonies been planted in Western Africa; and, last year, we have seen the principal of these colonies, Liberia, take its stand among the nations of the earth. By two of the most powerful of these, Great Britain and France, has its independence been recognized, and its new government treated with all possible comity and respect.

A home is now offered to the down-trodden children of Africa, where they will be secure in the enjoyment of personal and political freedom, and find incentives for the exercise of all the best faculties of their nature. Slaveholders have manumitted their slaves in large numbers, seeing now that emancipation can be made a reality, by the new freedmen becoming citizens of Liberia, with the opportunities there offered to them, of reaching the highest offices in the state, and an active participation in all the benefits of its educational and religious institutions.

The Colonization Societies are now exempt from the responsibilities and expenses incident to the direction of affairs in Liberia, and the support of a government there. As an independent Republic, it takes all this under its own control; and so far, its action has been attended with the most gratifying results. The chief and almost sole duty of the Societies, consists in procuring means, and giving facilities for the emigration of the free colored people of these United States to Liberia in Western Africa: and in guaranty-

ing to them the possession of a certain quantity of land for settlement, and provision for their support during the first six months after arrival.

In order to enable the American Colonization Society, and the Pennsylvania and other State Societies, acting either as auxiliary to, or in conjunction with it, to carry out with any degree of efficiency, their benevolent operations, funds to a large amount are requisite. For procuring these, they rely on the support of the churches and the benevolence of individuals: and never was there a worldly enterprise that had stronger claims on both. Its missionary and educational aspects are well stated in the sermon in the present number of this paper, to the perusal of which we earnestly invite you. Imbued with its christian and benevolent and patriotic views, and cognizant of the fact that thousands of our colored brethren are only waiting for the means to be furnished by the Colonization Societies, to emigrate to Liberia, there to enjoy what they cannot here, your aid will not be withheld. Nor will it be merely given, unaccompanied with cordial wishes and prayers for the success of our cause, which is that of humanity, of justice, of religion, both here, and ultimately throughout all Africa, carrying with it atonement for past wrongs to an injured race, and a determination to elevate and enlighten it, beyond the probability of any subsequent mischance or degradation.

Again we would say, that our treasury requires to be largely replenished, to enable us to aid the Parent Society to fulfil existing contracts, without taking into calculation the rapidly increasing demand on it, by the accumulating crowds of applicants for passage to Liberia.—*Colonization Herald.*

[From the Phil. U. S. Gazette.]

Late from Liberia.

OUR readers are already aware that our enterprising and benevolent townsman, ELLIOTT CRESSON, Esq., has been engaged in active efforts to found an Episcopal Mission and College in Liberia. While almost every other Christian sect is represented in that interesting region, the Episcopal Church has no missionary there, although many of the emigrants are of that persuasion.

The site of the proposed mission is Bassa Cove, the settlement founded by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. The following letter from the Rev. Mr. Rambo, in reference to this place and object, will be found to contain many interesting particulars.

BASSA COVE,

April 14th, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR:—I write to you from this point, as you requested in your letter of February 18th, to tell you something about our tour to-day up the St. John's. Having reached this harbor two evenings ago, we sent your note of introduction to Mr. Benson yesterday morning, and made him a short visit in the afternoon. He received us very kindly. He and Messrs. Davis, Cheeseman, and Day, Baptist Missionaries, related many interesting facts to us about the Bassas, which I will mention presently. We made arrangements with Mr. B. to send us up to Bexley this morning in a boat. According to agreement, we joined Messrs. Cheeseman and Day—(the latter being the Missionary at Bexley,) and set out in a boat at 9½ o'clock, rowed by four natives. We were much struck with the beauty of the scenery of the Cove, just at the confluence of the three rivers—the Benson, St. Johns and Mechlin. The town of Bassa lies on the south side of the Benson, and numbers some 300 inhabitants; across the bay in which these rivers

empty, at a distance of less than a mile from Bassa, is Edina, numbering about as many residents as that town.

The St. John's opens beautifully, and the scenery improves, I think, as we ascend it. It is about half a mile wide. Its banks are clothed with every variety of trees and vines of luxuriant growth. Occasionally we saw a native hut of simplest structure, and small coffee or rice plantations of colonists. We stopped at Factory Island, as we ascended the river. We found the once comfortable and neat school house fast going to decay, and its formerly well cultivated grounds overgrown with bushes, weeds and brambles. The Island is uninhabited. It contains some *fifty* acres of fertile though uncultivated land. The school was closed, I understand, about three years since. The roofs, floors, and window frames, all show the effects of weather and insects upon them—indeed the latter are literally eaten up by the ants, so destructive in this climate. I should think, however, a few hundred dollars expended on the building (say \$400 or 500) and much less upon the grounds would put them in good order. In regard to the health of the Island, I should think it would compare favorably with the Cove. Having spent half an hour here, we prosecuted our journey, being more and more pleased with the scenery as we neared Bexley. The banks rose higher and higher, and were more cultivated than below. Neat little plantations and comfortable houses of colonists told us that we were passing part of the settlement, and before midday we were seated in the mission house of the excellent Missionary Day. We spent some three hours with him, very profitably I can assure you. He has

good buildings; besides his mission house, there are a chapel, a school house, and a workshop. His grounds were well laid out, and were verdant with almost every variety of tropical fruits and vegetables growing. They were shaded by palm, banana, plantain, pawpaw, and cotton trees. His school numbers some 33 scholars, about one-half natives. Some of these after two years' instruction, read, write, and cypher very well—some of the older scholars are communicants. There is, also, another mission (Baptist) establishment near Mr. D's. It belongs to another Board—missionary absent—I was pleased with the answers of some of the larger boys in the school, who are communicants.

We learned through the missionaries before mentioned, that the Bassas number perhaps 50,000, and are scattered over some 9000 square miles of territory, embracing 120 miles of coast, and extending 80 miles inland. Their towns are numerous, and some are large. The mountainous parts of their country are said to be quite healthy. The people are represented by Mr. D. as being active—comparatively intelligent—peaceful, and docile. He has travelled through much of their country and was every where kindly treated, and, in fact, welcomed by them. He represents them as generally willing hearers of the gospel, and thinks they will compare well with neighboring tribes and are more numerous than others. Their language has been reduced (though imperfectly) to writing. The Gospels, the Acts and some school books have been printed in it. The Baptists and Methodists are the only denominations now laboring among them—both have several stations, (churches and schools,) and are much encouraged in their labors. The former denomination have confined their labors principally to the

Bassas. Rev. Mr. Day, superintendent of the Southern Baptist Board, reports four schools at different points. Number of scholars in all 158. Majority are natives. (I am sorry I did not obtain correct statistics of all stations and schools.) They visit and preach in a number of the native towns. The Bassas are perhaps as friendly to the Christian religion as any tribe on the coast; but in common with others, practice fetichism. I was glad to learn from President Roberts, whilst in Monrovia, that the administering of sassa-wood tea, as a test of witchcraft, is prohibited by law in the Republic, and thus entirely broken up.

We were much pleased with our visit; and rejoice to be able to say that we believe, from all we saw and heard, that the field here is white for the harvest; but the laborers, alas! are few. Scores of missionaries might advantageously be employed in this single tribe. "Pray, therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth more laborers into the vineyard." There is not a white missionary in this whole tribe. If such should commence operations, Mr. D. thinks they might safely and advantageously locate on or near the mountains 30 miles from the coast. As regards Bexley and Bassa Cove, both are well supplied with laborers, and other points, of course, are much in need of missionaries. May the Lord, in his own good time, raise up whom he will to lead these benighted thousands from the paths of sin and ruin up to Christ and heaven.

Brother Hoffman wrote you before we left Baltimore, giving our opinion of our present duty. As we are under the direction of the foreign committee, we, according to their instructions, go to strengthen the hands of our brethren at Cape Palmas.—There we will gladly labor, until

other orders may come from said committee. We were rejoiced, however, to learn that the Missionary Society of St. Andrew's had pledged themselves to undertake and sustain so noble a mission as that of sending the Gospel to the Bassas. I have no doubt but such a mission would tell upon the best interests of Africa's redemption. We wish you God-speed in your efforts for this people. May success attend the labors of whomsoever you may send to this important nation.

I have, so far as I could gain information, given you, though without arrangement, such facts as I suppose may interest your society. If, at some future day, I should learn something new, and more interesting, about the Bassas, I may write you again. In the meantime, your Society shall have the prayers and best wishes of

Yours truly, in the Gospel of Christ,
J. RAMBO.

ELLIOTT CRESSON, Esq.

P. S.—Yesterday afternoon, as we rambled near the village of Bassa, we came to a sequestered and secluded spot, under a cluster of very large trees, upon the banks of the Benson. Here was a solitary grave. It was no other than that of his Excellency, the late Thomas Buchanan, Esq., the lamented late Governor of Liberia. He had (as you are well aware) fallen a victim to this climate. As I stood for a time surveying the mound of earth under which lay entombed all that was mortal of this Christian philanthropist, I thought of that bereaved mother, or sorrowing sister, who had never been permitted to visit this hallowed spot; and as I stooped to pluck a sprig from a shrub growing upon the grave, I dropped a tear of sympathy for his sorrowing relative, and numerous friends. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

J. R.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

The Liberian Hippopotamus.

Additional Observations on a new living Species of Hippopotamus of Western Africa. (Hippopotamus Liberiensis.)—By Samuel George Morton, M. D., Penn. & Edinb., &c., &c., pp. 11, 4to. with plates.

These observations of Dr. Morton first appeared in vol. 1 of the *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, New Series. They present in a more detailed and authoritative form the substance of a paper prepared by him on the same subject, and inserted in the Academy's Proceedings for the month of February, 1844.

Dr. Morton's object is to introduce to the notice of Zoologists "a new living species of Hippopotamus." This he has done with his customary care and accuracy. The means for doing so were furnished him by his friend, Dr. Goheen, from whom he received an extensive series of skulls of the mammiferous animals of Western Africa. "Among these crania, were two of a small Hippopotamus, from the river St. Paul's, a stream that rises in the mountains of

Guinea, and passing through the Dey country and Liberia, empties into the Atlantic to the north of Cape Mesurado."

In reference to nomenclature, Dr. Morton remarks: "I first announced this animal by the name of *Hippopotamus minor*, not knowing at the time that Cuvier had already given this specific designation to a fossil species. It therefore became necessary to change it, which I do by placing this species in the zoological system by the name of *HIPPOPOTAMUS (TETRAPROTODON) LIBERIENSIS*—the Little or Liberian Hippopotamus."

Then follow the dental formula and measurements of the skull, and jaws and teeth, which we cannot, for want of room, introduce in this place.

Dr. Goheen furnished the author with the following memorandum: "These animals abound in the river St. Paul's, and vary in weight from four hundred to seven hundred pounds.*"

"They are slow and heavy in their motions, yet will sometimes stray two or three

*Judging from the osteology of the animal, it can rarely (Dr. Morton thinks) attain this maximum weight.

miles from the river, in which situation they are killed by the natives. They are extremely tenacious of life, and almost invulnerable, excepting when shot or otherwise wounded in the heart. When injured they become irritable and dangerous; but are said by the natives never to attack them when in their canoes. The negroes are very fond of the flesh, which seems to be intermediate in flavor between beef and veal."

Dr. Falconer, author of *Fauna Sivalensis*, in a letter to Dr. Morton, "gives a clear and concise view of the present state of our knowledge of the several species, recent and fossil, of the genus Hippopotamus," thus saving Dr. M. the trouble of a similar sketch, which it was his intention to prepare.

The following observations of the author will, we hope, attract the attention of our Liberia friends:

"By the cruel munificence of the Roman emperors, the solitudes of Europe, Asia, and Africa, were annually taxed to furnish wild animals for the bloody sports of the amphitheatre. Of all the large quadrupeds, the Hippopotamus was the only one that escaped the sacrifice; not on account of his size, which would have been no obstacle, but from his amphibious habits, which prevented his being taken to Rome or exhibited in Europe. But the smaller species I

now introduce to notice, is of so moderate a bulk, even in adult age, as to render his capture and transportation of comparatively easy accomplishment; and I feel confident that nothing more will be necessary to success than an adequate reward to such of the inhabitants of Liberia as may be disposed to attempt so novel an enterprise. A half-grown animal, if not really docile, might at least prove tractable; and by a studious adaptation of his food and attention to his aquatic habits, we can see no great difficulty in introducing the Liberian Hippopotamus into the menageries of Europe and America. The skin and entire skeleton can no doubt be readily obtained, and would constitute most instructive additions to any collection of zoology or comparative anatomy."

The concluding paragraph of this paper is worthy of repetition here. It may stimulate some of the medical men of Liberia, in emulation of their brethren in this country and in Europe, to make Zoology a part of their subjects of scientific study and research.

The illustrations of the text of Dr. Morton's paper consist of three large, handsomely-executed lithographic plates, exhibiting views of the cranium, the face and teeth, halves of the two jaws, &c., of the animal.

Items of Intelligence.

NEW AGENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Rev. E. H. May, of the Reformed Dutch Church, has been appointed General Agent of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. The Rev. William Hall has been compelled to resign the agency in Pennsylvania in consequence of impaired health.

W. Caines, of New Castle, Beaver County, Pa., has given \$1000 to the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church, to educate colored missionaries for Africa.

THE HIGH SCHOOL IN LIBERIA.—We learn that a Southern gentleman has remitted, through the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, in this city, a sum of money sufficient for the purchase of literary and philosophical apparatus for the high school in Monrovia. The apparatus has been purchased, and will be sent out as soon as a suitable house can be built for its reception. It is supposed that iron houses, similar to those now manufactured for California, will afford the desired security against the depredations of the white ants.

—N. Y. Observer.

AFRICAN AND TEXAS SLAVE TRADE.—The Caddo (La.) Gazette, of the 8th inst., has the following remarkable paragraph:

"We have been credibly informed that there is a constant trade in the kidnapping of negroes going on between Africa and Texas. Year before last, there were several vessels well loaded with negroes, brought from Africa and landed near the mouth of the San Bernard, and the negroes there sold. This black scheme should be looked into by the Government, and those concerned in it punished according to law."

A SLAVER CAPTURED.—Capt. Pope, of the whaling bark Jasper, arrived at this port yesterday, last from St. Helena, has favored us with the following report:

"On the 23d of March, 1849, arrived at St. Helena, a schooner called the Zenobia, of Baltimore, (for adjudication in the Vice Admiralty Court,) which vessel had been captured by H. B. M. sloop Philomel, on the West coast of Africa, with a cargo of slaves numbering 550, 33 of whom are females, the vessel not being over 100 tons burthen. She was 11 days on her passage to St. Helena and lost ten or eleven of them.

These poor creatures were in a perfect state of nudity, and many of them, the women in particular, bearing the brands of a hot iron recently impressed on their breasts; the vessel being so small and the number of negroes so great that it was next to an impossibility to go from one end of the vessel to the other. It appears that when the schooner was despatched by the Philomel, that she was about to give chase to an American brig which had just gone into port on the coast of Africa, suspected for the purpose of taking on board a cargo of negroes. It is only lately that a brig has been brought to St. Helena, with upwards of 800 slaves on board; her name was the Harriet, lately of Philadelphia, and commanded by Capt. Thomas Duling, who had sold the vessel at Ambrez to a Brazilian, leaving his crew, (Americans) eight in number, on board to shift for themselves, and being unable to get away from the coast, were obliged to remain in the vessel, and were captured by H. B. M. sloop Cygnet.

These seamen have given the Consul at St. Helena a faithful account of their ill treatment by Captain Duling, and have been provided with vessels to get away from the Island. At the time the Harriet was boarded by the Cygnet's boats, she had the American flag flying at the peak, and in consequence of the brig firing upon the boats, one of the American seamen was shot in the shoulder, and is now in the hospital at St. Helena, under medical treatment.

Also lying in the harbor of St. Helena, a slave vessel condemned, formerly the bark California, of Boston.—*New Bedford Mercury*.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

To the Members of the Baltimore Conference:

REV. AND RESPECTED BRETHREN:—By your kindness I was invited, as the agent of the Colonization Society, to present the cause of that noble institution on the floor

of your last Conference. Taking advice from what I saw, that your words were few and your action prompt, I did not deem it prudent then to labor my subject; neither now shall I either seek to instruct, or seem to doubt you, while I "stir up your pure minds by way of remembrance."

Permit me to call your attention to the second resolution, passed unanimously by your Conference with a hearty good will, which I now ask may be connected with the time designated. It is in the following words:

"Resolved 2. That we will take up collections in our congregations respectively in behalf of the Colonization Society on or about the 4th of July, 1849."

Amid the numerous objects which engage your attention in your active and efficient ministry, permit me to bring to your remembrance this pledge, in near connection with the time designated to redeem it.

While some of your congregations may not be able to give largely, let not that discourage you nor them from doing "what you can." Some I know, will do liberally. All, I trust, will do right. The smallest amount will be a golden link to us in the prayers of your people with the cause of Africa, and several hundred congregations can hardly fail to present an aggregate offering of great value in the present state of our treasury.

You may remit to the Rev. Wm. McLain Secretary of the Society at Washington, or to the Treasurer of either of the State Societies—the cause is a good one. Please to designate each remittance as from the "July collection of the Methodist Episcopal Church," that the aggregate may be ascertained, and that I may know how to acknowledge it at your next Conference, where I shall hope to meet you again.

R. W. BAILEY,

Agent Am. Col. Soc.

STAUNTON, VA, June 5, 1849.

Donations

Received at the Office of the N. Y. State Colonization Society, from May 1st, to July 31st, 1849.

May 23...New York City—L. B. Ward.....	25 00	\$100, Anson G. Phelps, jr.	
June 13...New York City—John McComb.....	4 00	\$50.....	150 00
" 18...New York City—Collection Forsyth St. Meth. Epis. Church, Rev. Mr. Wood, Pastor, \$14 37,		June 21...William Douglas, \$100, Collection in Rev. Dr. Spring's Church, \$259....	359 00
Collection Rev. Mr. Marselus' Church, (D. R.,) \$19 37.....	33 74	July 2...Collection in Rev. Dr. Krebs' Church.....	107 79
" 20...Hon. Anson G. Phelps,		" 6...Collections in Associate Ref. D. Churches, viz: North Church, \$38, Ninth St. Church, \$32, Lafayette Place Church, \$91 12....	161 12

July 9...Collection in Rev. Dr. McElroy's Church.....	113 40	July 19... <i>White Lake, N. Y.</i> —Collection Associate Ref'd Pres. Church, Rev. P. C. Robertson, Pastor.....	13 50
" 11...Collection in Rev. Dr. Hutton's Church.....	52 00	" 24... <i>Cattskill</i> —Rev. F. N. Wilson, \$10. <i>Montgomery</i> —Collection Goodwill Pres. Church, Rev. Wm. Blain, Pastor, \$12. <i>Northampton</i> —Collection Pres. Church, Rev. David Lyon, Pastor, \$3 50. <i>Greenbush</i> —Collection Pres. Ch., Rev. Dr. Potts' Ch., \$141 90.....	27 65
May 2... <i>Newton Falls, Ohio</i> —Dr. Henry A. Du Bois, life member.....	30 00	" 25... <i>New Castle Pine Bridge</i> —Methodist Epis. Church, Rev. J. Z. Nichols, Pastor.	10 50
" 3... <i>Durham, N. Y.</i>	3 25	" 27... <i>Malone</i> —Collection Congregational Church, Rev. S. R. Woodruff, Pastor, \$13. <i>Peekskill</i> —Sanford R. Knapp, life member, \$30.....	43 00
" 8... <i>Marbletown</i> —Rev. C. L. Van Dyck, Pastor D. Ref. Church, \$5. <i>Williamsburgh</i> —Mrs. Adams, 50 cts.	5 50	" 28... <i>Warwick</i> —Collection Ref. D. Church, Rev. T. H. Vanderveer, Pastor...	6 50
" 16... <i>Hornersville</i>	5 00	Total.....	\$1,646 66
" 17... <i>Rochester</i> —Rev. C. D. Cooper, Trinity Church, life member.....	30 00	COLLECTIONS BY REV. D. MEAD. From May 1st, to July 31st, 1849.	
June 11... <i>Poughkeepsie</i> —Collection D. Ref. Church, Rev. Mr. Mann, Pastor.....	12 33	NEW JERSEY. — <i>Newark</i> —Wm. Rankin, Henry Rodgers, each \$100, Collection 1st Pres. Church, \$32 55, Collection 2d Pres. Ch. \$26 72, J. C. Garthwaite, \$30, Wm. Wright, Dr. L. Smith, each \$20, Joseph C. Wallace, \$15, M. W. Day, F. T. Frelinghuysen, John Chetwood, H. E. Baldwin, each \$10, J. T. Vermilye, Cash, John Chadwick, O. S. Halstead, each \$5, J. P. Jackson, David Alling, Halsey & Tucker, Benj. Stites, C. Parker, each \$3, A. W. Myer, \$2, Kitchell & Ward, T. A. Waldron, A. W. Waldron, each \$1, Cash, 50 cents.....	
" 12... <i>Pittsburgh, Pa.</i> —A friend.....	5 00	<i>South Orange</i> —Collection Pres. Church.....	6 54
" 15... <i>Sparta, N. Y.</i> —Collection in Pres. Church, Rev. Thomas Aitken, Pastor...	8 00	<i>Trenton</i> —P. D. Vroom...	5 00
" 20... <i>Fishkill</i> —Member Rev. Mr. Clark's Church.....	8 00	<i>Camden</i> —A. Browning, Edward Smith, Thos. W. Mulford, each \$5, Mrs. B. Browning, \$3, Cash, \$2..	20 00
" 26... <i>Albany</i> —Rev. Wm. James.....	25 00	<i>Bridgeton</i> —Dr. W. Elmer, \$20, R. C. Nichols, D. P. Elmer, E. E. Elmer, each \$5, Rev. S. B. Jones, Cash, each \$3, Cash, \$2, C. H.	
July 2... <i>Brooklyn</i> —Collection in Rev. Dr. Dwight's Church,	53 50		
" 3... <i>Red Mills</i> —S. S. Merri- ck.....	5 00		
" 7... <i>Ballston</i> —Rev. H. W. Bulkley.....	2 00		
" 10... <i>New Utrecht</i> —Collection D. Ref. Church, Rev. Mr. Cuvrie, Pastor, \$15 50. <i>Leeds</i> —Collection D. Ref'd Church, Rev. W. R. S. Betts, Pastor, \$7 80.....	23 30		
" 11... <i>Peekskill</i> Presby. Ch., after a discourse by Rev. D. M. Halliday, (in part) Hon. Wm. Nelson.....	30 00		
" 14... <i>Port Byron</i> —Collection Bap. Church, Rev. Mr. Capron, Pastor.....	3 00		
" 17... <i>New Shannock, N. J.</i> —Collection in D. Reformed Church, Rev. Mr. Ludlow, Pastor, \$12. <i>Fishkill Village</i> —Collection D. Ref'd Church, Rev. F. M. Kip, Pastor, \$16 68.....	28 68		

Brewster, Cash, Cash,	
Cash, Cash, each \$1, Mr.	
Mills, J. Barnes, ea. 50 cts.	49 00
Salem—John Tyler, Cash,	
each \$3, Cash, \$1.....	7 00
Freehold—A friend, \$10,	
Collection Village Church,	
Rev. D. V. McLean, Past.,	
\$7.....	17 00
Morristown—Charlotte B.	
Arden.....	25 00
Woodbury—Cash, \$3, Cash,	
\$1.....	4 00
Somerville—Fred'k Vander-	
veer, W. K. Gaston, each	
\$2, T. A. Hartwell, H. H.	
Vanderveer, W. & J. T.	
Conklin, Isaac Southard,	
ea. \$1, Rev. T. W. Cham-	
bers, \$1 34, Cash, Dr. Gale,	
each 50 cents, Cash, 25 cts.	10 59
New Brunswick—Collection	
1st Pres. Church, Rev. Dr.	
Howe, Pastor, \$18 80, J.	
Proudfit, J. W. Stout, Dr.	
J. Cogswell, D. Bishop,	
S. A. Van Vrankin, J. L.	
Cannon, Wm. J. Thomp-	
son, Mrs. C. E. Suydam,	
W. J. Runk, Jas. Bishop,	
James Neilson, John C.	
Acken, Henry Bill, each	
\$5, Ellen Bishop, Cash,	
Cash, each \$2, Rev. D. D.	
Demerest, J. B. Hill, each	
\$3, Cash, \$2 50, Mrs. Fre-	
derick Richmond, \$2, A.	
F. Randolph, D. C. Eng-	
lish, T. Eastburn, J. Ter-	
hune, H. H. Palmer, J. C.	
Griggs, J. M. Nevius, Mrs.	
McIntyre, Henry Vroom,	
G. R. Converse, Joseph	
Stark, J. Whitneck, Geo.	
W. Medlar, Cash, A. D.	
Newell, each \$1, Cash,	
Cash, Cash, Cash, each	
50 cents, Cash, 25 cents...	117 55
Princeton—Cash.....	2 00
Greenwood—Mrs. D. Hols-	
man.....	60 00
Aquackanonk—Collection D.	
Ref. Church, Rev. Mr.	
Bogardus, Pastor.....	11 53
Plainfield—Collection 1st	
Bapt. Church, Rev. Mr.	
Drake, Pastor, \$14 80, Dan.	
Shotwell, \$2, Z. Webster,	
Ira Pruden, each \$1, Cash,	
50 cents.....	19 30
NEW YORK—Astoria, L. I.—J. C.	
Mallory.....	5 00

Flatlands, L. I.—Collection	
D. Ref. Church, Rev. J.	
A. Baldwin, Pastor.....	10 25
New Lots, L. I.—Collection	
D. Ref'd Church, Rev. J.	
A. Baldwin, Pastor.....	6 25
Jamaica, L. I.—Collection	
Pres. Church, Rev. Mr.	
McDonald, Pastor, \$31 30,	
D. F. Manice, to constitute	
Rev. Mr. McDonald, life	
member, \$30, Collection	
Meth. Church, \$2 73.....	64 03
New York City—A. R.	
Walsh.....	5 00
Total.....	\$869 81

Received for the African Repository, from
May 1st, to July 31st:

W. J. Crolius, T. C. Do-	
remus, A. Chalmers, A.	
B. Belknap, J. H. Brower,	
B. B. Atterbury, Charles	
Agnew, David Codwise,	
Miss Downes, Thos. Hunt,	
M. L. Seymour, S. P.	
Williams, A. Arnold, J.	
Torrey, B. F. Wheelwright,	
C. Beers, Wm. Blakely,	
E. J. Danforth, James	
Wright, J. T. Smith, R.	
H. McCurdy, F. Newman,	
J. S. Gardner, Mr. Pringle,	
F. L. Vultee, D. Moffatt,	
E. Mygatt, jr., Ira Smith,	
C. Clarke, A. Ogden, G.	
T. Hope, Mr. Hall, Neil	
Gray, Geo. Ireland, Mrs.	
Rushforth, G. Allen, John	
McComb, Rev. M. B.	
Williams, Dr. J. B. An-	
drews, W. A. Wheeler, G.	
Denny, Mr. Calkins, Mrs.	
Anderson, L. W. Phillips,	
Wm. Rust, J. W. Law-	
rence, H. A. H. Hulburt,	
H. McKinstrey, J. B.	
Collins, Wm. B. Astor,	
W. W. Pinneo, each \$1,	
R. W. Martin, \$2, boxes	
sold, 50 cents, Nos. African	
Repository sold, 50 cents..	54 00

Recapitulation.

Donation in Office.....	1,646 66
" by Rev. D. Mead, N. J. .	779 23
" " " N. Y. .	90 58
Repository.....	54 00
Total.....	\$2,570 47

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of July, to the 20th of August, 1849.

MAINE.		
Augusta—Samuel Redington, Esq.	10 00	
Bangor—John Ham, Esq., by Capt. George Barker.....	5 00	
Gardiner—R. H. Gardiner, jr., Esq., by Capt. George Barker,	10 00	
	25 00	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
Portsmouth—Rufus Kittredge, M. D.....	10 00	
Concord—By Rev. Fred'k Freeman: From Hon. N. G. Upham, \$10, Geo. Hutchins, Esq. \$5, Nathan Kendall, and L. D. Stevens, Esq., each \$1; To constitute the Rev. Newton E. Marble, Rector of St. Paul's Church, a life member, from Rev. Benjamin F. Stone, \$5, Ladies, by the hands of Mrs. Eph. Hutchins and Mrs. Geo. Minot, \$25.....	47 00	
Nashua—Collection, after address in the Unitarian Church, Rev. Mr. Bulfinch's, \$5 03, Collection, after address in the Congregational Church, Rev. Mr. Swain's, \$10 09, Dea. Alvah Kimball, \$1, Ziba Gay, Esq., \$2, Dea. Ths. Pierson, Martin L. Blood, each \$1, Henry Holt, 50 cts., Gilbert Hills, \$1, Saml. Woods, 50 cts., Josephus Baldwin, Esq., \$3, Dea. David Baldwin, \$1.....	26 12	
Goffstown—Mrs. Hannah Parker,	1 00	
Auburn—D. Currier, Esq.....	2 00	
Lyme—Collection, after address in Congregational Church, Rev. Mr. —.....	13 98	
Manchester—Collection, after address in Congregational Church, Rev. Mr. Dexter, \$10, Anonymous, by hands of Rev. Mr. Dexter, \$1. To constitute Rev. H. M. Dexter a life member, in part by Ladies, by hands of Mrs. Chapin, \$10, Do. from Phineas Adams, Esq., \$10; Donations, by hands of Mrs. Mace Moulton, from Ladies in Rev. Mr. Wallace's Society, (Cong.) \$3 75, A friend, 25 cts.	35 00	
Francestown—Col. Daniel Fuller, \$3, Collection after address, \$5 42, William Bixby, Esq., in part, to constitute Mrs. Mary B. a life member, \$10.....	18 42	
Exeter—To constitute Rev. Mr. Dexter, of Exeter, a life mem-		
ber, in part, viz:—Rev. Mr. Hurd, \$7, Thomas Lovering and Son, Capt. J. C. Long, Dr. D. U. Gorham, each \$1, Mrs. D. Gilman, \$3, Dr. Abbott, Miss Mary Warren, T. Grant, Esq., John Lowe, jr., J. C. Hoyt, Isaac Flagg, each \$1. To constitute Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, of Exeter, a life member, in part, viz:—Jas. Boardman, Esq., T. C. Folsom, each \$2, W. Odlin, Esq., \$3, Dr. Wm. Perry, \$1, W. W. Stickney, Esq., John S. Wells, Esq., each \$2, Isaac Morrill, 50 cents, George Gardner, Abner Merrill, Col. James Odlin, each \$1, John Kimbal, Mrs. Shaw, each 50 cents, Deacon Gordon, 25 cts., A. T. Blake, Esq., \$1.....	36 75	
Chester—Rev. Mr. Armsby.....	75	
Dover—William Woodman, Esq.	3 00	
Hanover—Prof. Hadduch, Dea. Samuel Long, each \$1, Jonath. Freeman, Esq., W. H. Duncan, Esq., each \$3, Miss Oliver, \$1, Mrs. Emerson, 25 cents...	9 25	
Derry—Collection, after address in Rev. Mr. Day's Congregational Church.....	8 00	
Claremont—Coll: after address...	4 25	
Walpole—To constitute Rev. Mr. Tilden, a life member, in part, viz:—Jacob N. Knapp, \$3, Abel Bellows, \$2, Dr. E. Morse, 92 cents, E. Holland, 40 cents, Chas. Sparhawk, Jas. Hooper, jr., William Bellows, Dr. Kittredge, Foster Bellows, Mrs. S. S. Bellows, Mrs. Louisa Hayward, Mrs. Mary Bellows, each \$1, Mrs. M. A. Bellows, 50 cents, Mrs. T. G. Wells, \$1, Cash, 50 cents, George Huntington, Esq., \$1, Cash, 50 cts., F. Vose, Esq., \$2. To constitute Rev. Mr. Barstow a life member, in part, viz:—Captain John Cole, \$10, Otis Bardwell, \$1, W. S. Wyman, \$2, A. P. Nichols, M. H. Sparhawk, Edward Crosby, each \$1, David Buffum, \$2, Deacon J. Seaver, Phebe A. Jennison, each 50 c., F. Bellows, jr., A. R. Howland, Esq., Charles Stratton, each \$1, Cash, 50 cents, Thos. Doane, Esq., \$2.....	44 32	
Keene—John Elliott, Esq., \$9, Z. Newell, \$3, John Prentiss, sr.,		

\$2, Deacon Elijah Kingsbury,
Deacon Stewart Hastings, Mrs.
Aaron Appleton, Josiah Colo-
ny, Esq., each \$1, Levi Cham-
berlain, Azel Wilder, Esq., each
\$2, Lady, 12½ cts., Mrs. S.
Towns, 50 cents, Frank. S.
Fiske, \$1.....

23 62

273 48

VERMONT.

Bellows Falls—Cash, 5 cts., Cash,
25 cents, Alexander Fleming,
Esq., \$1.....

1 30

RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. George Barker:

Slaterville—Mrs. Ruth Slater....

3 00

Pautucket—Rev. C. Blodget.....

3 00

Providence—J. H. Mason, Thos.

J. Stead, each \$5, E. C., \$10 50.

20 50

Bristol—Mrs. H. Gibbs, to consti-
tute James Welch Cooke, jr., a

life member of the A. C. Soc.,

\$30, Rev. John Bristed, \$10,

Mrs. M. Rogers, Miss C. De-

Wolf, Wm. Fales, Esq., each

\$5, Robert Rogers, \$10, Mrs.

Peck, Rev. Thomas Shepard,

M. Bennett, each \$1, Miss Le-

Baron, \$2, Mrs. Reynolds, \$1.

71 00

Newport—Samuel Engs, Edward

King, each \$5, Wm. Guild, \$4,

Christopher Frye, \$2.....

16 00

Peace Dale—Rowland G. Hazard,

30 00

Westerly—R. Babcock, \$5, Ethan

Foster, \$1, O. M. Stillman, \$5,

Rev. Thomas Vail, \$3.....

14 00

Fall River—J. S. Cotton, Mrs.

Mary Durfee, each \$3, H. H.

Fish, \$1, Col. Richard Borden,

\$10, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash,

each \$1, Dr. Nathan Durfee, \$5.

26 00

Warren—Rev. J. P. Tustin.....

3 00

186 00

CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield—Collection in Congrega-
tional Church, by Rev. Lyman

A. Atwater.....

32 50

Enfield—By Charles Seymour,

Esq., from Congregational Ch.,

16 33

East Windsor—By Charles Sey-
mour, Esq., from Congregation-
al Church.....

13 75

62 58

NEW JERSEY.

New Brunswick—Rev. J. J. Jane-
way, D. D.....

100 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Westfield—Fourth of July collec-
tion in Presbyterian Church, by

Rev. John R. Hayes, per Alg.

Sidney McMaster, Esq.....

12 50

MARYLAND.

Mathews' Store—Rev. T. J. Shep-
herd.....

10 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City—Miss Hannah

Moreley, in merchandize.....

70 00

VIRGINIA.

Leesburg—Fourth of July collec-
tion in St. James (Episcopal)

Church, by Rev. George Adie,

33 00

Draper's Valley—From a Friend

to the cause of colonization, by

Rev. George Painter.....

5 00

Richmond—Frederick Bransford,

Esq.....

20 00

Shepherdstown—Rev. Jno. T. Har-
grave.....

5 00

Alexandria—Fourth of July col-
lection in Christ Church, by

Rev. C. B. Dana, Rector.....

16 00

Millford Mills—From a "Friend,"

Rev. C. B. Dana, Rector.....

50 00

Port Royal—Mrs. Abram Hooe,

by Rev. W. Friend.....

10 00

Morgantown—Guy R. C. Allen,

to constitute himself a life mem-
ber, \$30, John Rogers, Esq.,

in full for annual subscription to

July, 1849, \$40.....

70 00

Petersburg—Mr. R. F. Jackson..

3 00

212 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

Moore Co.—Collection in Euph-
ronia Church, by Rev. Samuel

Paisley.....

3 00

ALABAMA.

Green Springs—Prof. Henry Tut-
wiler.....

30 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson—From a friend in Miss-
issippi.....

10 00

Louisville—L. Keese.....

20 00

30 00

TENNESSEE.

By Rev. A. E. Thom:

Madison Co.—Spring Creek Ch.,

4 00

Montgomery Co.—Samuel Simp-
son, Esq., Treasurer of Clarks-

ville Society.....

18 00

Paris—J. Wickerson, Dr. J. W.

Blanton, James J. Wilson, each

\$1, J. N. Waddle, 25 cts.....

3 25

Jackson—Rev. J. R. McCall.....

1 00

26 25

KENTUCKY.

Henderson—Fourth July collection

in Presby'n Church, by Rev.

D. L. Gray, \$25, John G. Hol-

loway, Esq., to constitute his

daughter, Miss Ann Rebecca

Holloway, a life member of the

A. C. S., \$30.....

55 00

OHIO.

<i>Uniontown</i> —Fourth of July collection in the Presby'n Church, Crab Apple, by Rev. McNight Williamson, per John Lyle, Esq.....	17 00
<i>Cincinnati</i> —Augustus Moore, Esq.....	20 00
<i>Hillsborough</i> —Fourth of July collection in the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. Joseph McD. Mathews.....	15 00
<i>Xenia</i> —From Greene County Colonization Society, \$51 38, Female Colonization Society of Xenia and vicinity, \$13 12, Rev. R. D. Harper's congregation, \$10 50, by James Gowdy, Esq. Treasurer C. S.....	75 00
<i>New Concord</i> —Fourth of July collections in Norwich and Pleasant Hill Churches, by Rev. S. Wilson.....	8 00
<i>West Liberty</i> —Church at West Liberty, by Rev. Jas. H. Gill, \$10, Church at Stoney Creek, by the same, \$6.....	16 00
<i>East Greenville</i> —Rev. Mr. Hanna's Church collection.....	9 00
	160 00

INDIANA.

<i>Terre Haute</i> —Fourth of July collection in the 1st Congregational Church, by Rev. M. A. Jewett, Pastor.....	15 00
By Rev. J. Mitchell:	
<i>Vigo Co.</i> —J. Ferrington, Esq....	5 00
<i>Marion Co.</i> —S. Wilkins, James Blake, each \$5, C. Fletcher, 2d payment on life membership, \$10.....	20 00
<i>Decatur Co.</i> —Wm. Foster, Mr. T. Whiteley, each \$1.....	2 00
<i>Rush Co.</i> —I. Innis, sr., J. W. Stewart, N. Haydon, each \$1, I. Innis, jr., W. Dale, each 50 c.....	4 00
	46 00

ILLINOIS.

<i>Macomb</i> —Fourth of July collection in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. K. Stewart, Pastor,	10 00
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MISSOURI.

<i>Bates Co.</i> —Fourth of July collections in the Presbyterian Church and congregation, Little Osage, \$5 03, Mormeton Presbyterian Church and congregation, \$3 15, by Rev. A. Bullard.....	8 18
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IOWA.

<i>Fairfield</i> —Fourth of July collection in the Presbyterian Church, by George Acheson, Esq.....	4 00
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Millville—Rev. John L. Kelley.. 1 00

5 00

Total Contributions.....\$1,326 29

FOR REPOSITORY.

By Rev. F. Freeman:

NEW HAMPSHIRE. — <i>Goffstown</i> —Rev. Isaac Willey, for '48 and '49, \$2 50. <i>Keene</i> —Jno. Elliott, Esq., to Aug. '50, \$1, Z. Newell, Esq., and Frank S. Fiske, Esq., each, for '49 and '50, \$2.	7 50
VERMONT. — <i>Benson</i> —Dea. Joseph Bascom, up to January, '50...	3 00
RHODE ISLAND. — <i>Bristol</i> —Benjamin Hall, to Jan. '51, \$2, Wm. B. Spooner, to July, '50, \$1. <i>Newport</i> —Hon. Edward W. Lawton, and George Bowen, each, to Sept. '50, \$1.....	5 00
MASSACHUSETTS. — <i>Concord</i> —Dea. E. Tolman, to Jan. '51, \$5. <i>Danvers</i> —Henry Poor, to July, '49, \$5. <i>Williamsburgh</i> —Dr. David Collins, for '48, \$1 50, Enoch James, to Feb. '51, \$1 50. <i>Lynn</i> —E. R. Mudge, to Sept. '50, \$1. <i>Boston</i> —William B. Reynolds, to Sept. '50, \$1....	15 00
MARYLAND. — <i>Frederick</i> —M. Lugenbeel, Esq., by James W. Lugenbeel, M. D., to April, '50,	8 50
VIRGINIA. — <i>Horse Pasture</i> —Mr. Wm. F. Mills, to Aug. '50, \$1. <i>Petersburg</i> —Mr. Rob't F. Jackson, to Oct. '50, \$2. <i>Prince Edward C. H.</i> —Mrs. Ann S. Rice, by Rev. Elisha Ballantine, up to Aug. '50, \$1.....	4 00
GEORGIA. — <i>Savannah</i> —Sam. Bolds, to Jan. '50.....	1 00
ALABAMA. — <i>Allenton</i> —John McReynolds, to Jan. '51.....	1 50
TENNESSEE. — <i>Cumberland Iron Works</i> —Mr. Robert Caldwell, to Aug. '50.....	1 00
OHIO. — <i>Xenia</i> —Mr. M. Nunamaker, by J. Gowdy, Esq., up to Jan. '50.....	2 00
WISCONSIN. — <i>Potosi</i> —Rev. Eli C. Jones, to Jan. '51.....	1 00
IOWA. — <i>Millville</i> —Rev. John L. Kelley, to August, '51, \$1 50. <i>Delhi</i> —Mr. Wm. Edes, to Apr. '50, \$2 50.....	4 00

Total Repository..... 53 50

Total Contributions..... 1,326 29

Aggregate Amount.....\$1,379 79

An Agent wanted for Georgia.

THE Rev. Thomas C. Benning, who had been acting as our agent in Georgia for some time, resigned his agency last May, to take effect on the 30th of said month. We are therefore at present without any agent in that State. We are anxious to engage the services of a first rate man, who can devote his whole time and energy to the work.

In the mean time, all communications respecting the interest of colonization, and applicants for emigration, should be made directly to the Secretary of the Society, Rev. W. McLain, in this city.

TO AGENTS, AUXILIARY SOCIETIES, AND OTHERS.

SEVERAL large payments for the Expeditions sent out this year come due this month. Our friends will confer a favor by sending forward their funds as fast as possible. Clergymen who have not yet taken up a collection, will greatly aid us by doing it without delay.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR LAST YEAR.

It will greatly advance our operations if subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions for the year that has just closed, will remit us the amount through the Post Office.

To all who will send us THREE DOLLARS we will send a receipt *in full and free of postage*, for the years 1847 and 1848.

TERMS OF THE REPOSITORY.

THE African Repository will hereafter be issued regularly on the 1st of every month, from this city, at \$1 per annum, payable in advance. The work is now owned by the American Colonization Society. The profits are wholly devoted to the cause of Colonization.

The African Repository is sent gratuitously—

To every Auxiliary Society which makes an annual remittance to the American Colonization Society.

To every clergyman who takes up annually a collection to aid the American Colonization Society.

To every person obtaining three new subscribers, and remitting the money.

To every individual who contributes annually ten dollars or more, to the funds of the American Colonization Society.

To every life member of the American Colonization Society.

Clergymen who have taken collections in their churches the past year, but who have not received the Repository, will please forward their names and their residences.

Persons who wish to discontinue the Repository, are requested to give the town, county, and State, in which they reside.

Officers of Auxiliary Societies will please act as agents in receiving subscriptions to the Repository, and forward subscribers' names, and the money received, by mail, through their Postmaster.

Secretaries of Auxiliary Societies will please forward their names and residences, that they may be furnished with such documents and papers as may be on hand for distribution.

The payment of thirty dollars constitutes a person a life member of the American Colonization Society, and entitles him to a certificate of life-membership.

Persons who have not received certificates of life-membership to which they are entitled, will please give information by mail.